A DESCRIPTION OF UKRAINE,

by

Guillaume le Vasseur Sieur de Beauplan

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INTRODUCTION TO G. LE V. SIEUR DE BEAUPLAN'S
"DESCRIPTION OF UKRAINE".—By J. T. Petryshyn

SIEUR de Beauplan's "Description of Ukraine," whose reproduction we present to the reader here, depicts Ukraine and its people as the author saw them in the XVIIth century.

De Beauplan, a Frenchman, happened to live in that country from October or November, 1650, to March 29th, 1657. (K. Buczek, Beauplaniana.) As is known, Ukraine suffered under Polish imperialism at that time.

King Sigismond (Zygmunta III, 1566-1632) ruled in Poland until 1632. From that year to 1648 the political power was in the hands of Władysław IV Sigismond (Zygmunt Waza, 1595-1648). The latter urgently appealed to the Ukrainian Cossacks to help him in his struggle against Muscovy. He promised to reward the Cossacks generously. Władysław's dream, to tell the truth, was to take possession of the Muscovite crown. The Cossacks accepted his proposition. Yet after a short period of time the treacherous king made peace with Moscow at Polanivka in 1631. Instead of recompense for their help the Cossacks were paid with ingratitude. Władysław imposed military limitations upon the Cossacks and an inhuman oppression upon the Ukrainian citizenry. The number of the registered Cossacks was reduced to 6,000. Władysław's fraud caused the Cossacks to flee and join the free Zaporizhyans. In order to stop this movement, the Polish government authorized de Beauplan to erect a fort in Kodak. Says de Beauplan: "Within a cannon-shot lower is Kudac, which is the first porih (read: port—J.P.), that is, a ridge of rocks running quite across the river, and hindering navigation. There is a fort which I caused to be erected in July 1635, . . ." (p. 452.)

The fort was destroyed by the Cossacks under the command of the patriotic Hetman Ivan Sulyma who was caught by the Poles and quartered in Warsaw. De Beauplan describes it as follows: "... but in August following, after I was gone, one Sulyma (read: Sulyma—J.P.), general of certain rebellious Cossacks, in his return from the sea, perceiving that castle obstructed his return into the country, surprised it, and cut the garrison in pieces, which then consisted of about two hundred men under the command of Col. Marcon: and Sulyman, after taking and plundering the fort, returned with the Cossacks to Zaporouy . . ." (read: Zaporizhia—J.P.). The independent fort of the Cossacks—Zaporizhia was taken by the Poles under the command of Koniecpolski. "... and lastly, that general (Sulyman—J.P.) of the rebels was taken with all his followers, and carried to Warsaw, where he was quartered." (p. 452.)

The Cossacks were insulted and outraged. In 1637, a revolution broke out under the command of Pavlo Pavliuk. (According to the Crown Hetman Mikolaj Potocki all the territory of Zaporizhia was populated by the Cossacks at that time.) After a terrible battle near Kumeisky, overwhelming forces of the invaders defeated the Cossacks. In Borovysytsa the latter were forced by Potocki to declare loyalty. In terms of Beauplan's description it happened thus: "The Polanders afterward neglected that fort, which made the Cossacks insolent, and gave them the means to revolt in the year 1637. When we met them, being eighteen thousand strong, in their tabart at Komaiky (read: Kumeisky—J.P.), on the 16th of December the same year, about noon; and though our army consisted but of four thousand fighting men, we fell on and routed them. The fight lasted till midnight; of them about six thousand were killed upon the spot, and five pieces of cannon taken; the rest escaped by the assistance of the night then very dark, leaving as masters of the field. We lost about a hundred men, and had a thousand wounded, and among them several commanders. Monsieur de Morueil a French gentleman, who was a lieutenant colonel, lost his life, together with his ensign. Captain Jukkesby was killed, and the lieutenant to Monsieur de Crosade, besides several other strangers."

In 1638, the Ukrainian free Cossacks were organized by Dmytro Hunya and Yakiv Ostryanyk on the left bank of the Dnieper (Livoberezhya). A revolution against Poland, which ended in disaster for the Ukrainians, was gaining followers. Hunya's army lost the fight near Starets, and Ostryanyk went abroad with the survivors (900). He settled near Chuhayiv.

Persecutions and terrorism were applied by Władysław in Ukraine. That period, which lasted until 1648 (the national revolution under the command of Bohdan Khmelnytsky), is known in Polish history as the "golden peace." Sieur de Beauplan describes that merciless dictatorship of the Polish king Władysław on page 449.

So much for the historical background of de Beauplan's "Description of Ukraine."

If the reader wishes to become familiar with the bibliography of Ukrainian history, and with that of the Cossack period in particular, it is recommended that he consult "Ukrains'ka Zahalna Entsiklopediya" (Editor: I. Rakovsky), Lviv-Kolomyya-Stansilaviv; "Entsyklopediya Ukrainoznavstva" (Editors: V. Kubilyovych and Z. Kuzelya), Part 1, Munich-New York, 1919; Hrushevsky, M., "Istoriya Ukrainy-Rusy," 10 volumes, Lviv-Kiev, 1910-1937. The above sources are available in all the large libraries of this country.

As the reader of de Beauplan's work will see, the author describes many facets of life in Ukraine. A wealth of geographic and ethnographic material will be found in this book. Religious, military and cultural conditions of the country are treated here by de Beauplan. Many other aspects will also be traced by the reader in this historical document.

Whatever the reason, it is obvious that the French writer centers his attention in the first place
place upon the Ukrainian Kozaks. The American reader will learn who they were.

To this description a note may be added to tell our American countrymen and friends that the Kozaks are considered by the Ukrainian people the very symbol of liberty and of sacrifice for liberty. In the opinion of the Ukrainians, these gallant knights were protectors of one of the oldest European civilizations and cultural traditions as well as defenders of the Western European culture against attacks of uncivilized tribes.

In the Middle Ages, and especially in the Xth century, the civilization of Ukraine reached its peak.

As is known, the princes of Kiev, ancestors of the Kozaks, have clearly illustrated what level of civilization the Ukrainians can reach if they are free. The Kiev Empire was respected and admired by every European sovereign and every civilized nation. To be related to Kiev by the intermarriage of his children was the dream of every European king.

Awareness of these traditions inspired the Ukrainians in the course of their history. The greatness of their forefathers was the source of their exceptional energy and courage demonstrated so often in many hard-fought battles with invaders.

It is understandable now why the Europeans of those days considered the Kozaks the bravest and the most courageous soldiers.

It is quite superfluous to give the reader a description of the Kozaks for Beauplan has done that brilliantly and objectively.

As far as the author's life is concerned, we do not have much definite data. Yet the sources suggested below help to create a fairly clear picture of this French writer.

Guillaume le Vasseur, Sieur de Beauplan was born in Normandy, France. The exact date of his birth is not known to us. It is believed, however, that Sieur de Beauplan was born at the beginning of the XVIIth century, i.e., about 1600. The date of his death is given by most sources as about 1670. Yet we know today that de Beauplan died in the year 1673. (See: "Beauplan," Polski słownik biograficzny, Kraków: PAU, 1935, I, pp. 384-386.)

He was a geometrician, geographer, architect, engineer and mathematician. In the Polish service de Beauplan was captain of artillery stationed in Ukraine.

"Description of Ukraine" was based upon the author's stay in Ukraine for many years.

The work was published in several languages. The first French edition appeared in Rouen, France, in 1651. The second edition followed nine years later (1660), the third—1661 and the last was published by A. Golitzin in Paris—1681.

There were also three London editions (in English): 1704, 1732 and 1744, the present edition being the fourth English and the first American.

The Germans printed de Beauplan's report in their language. (J. W. Moeller, Breslau, 1780.)

The book was translated into Polish in 1889. (J. U. Niemcewicz, Warsaw.)

The Russian editions are dated: 1838 (T. Ustryalov, Petersburg); 1896 (K. Melnyk, Kiev); 1901 (V. Lyaskoronsky, Kiev).

A Latin translation was published in Warsaw in 1761 (Mitzler de Kolof).

The original third English edition of 1744 has been reproduced without any changes here. The pagination has also remained unchanged. Besides the description of Ukraine, the author also treats "... the Crim Tartary" as well as legislatorial minutiae relative to the election of the Polish king. (This chapter was added to the book later.)

As is known, the English translation of Sieur de Beauplan's work forms part of a large collection of voyages and travels. That collection was compiled by London booksellers Awnsham Churchill (d. 1729) and John Churchill (f. 1695).

To the present edition we have added:

1. Three maps by de Beauplan (Courtesy of Mr. B. Krawciw):
   a) Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum, vulgo Ukraina ... (1651);
   b) Carte d'Ukraine ... (1660);
   c) Tractus Borysthenis vulgo Dniepr et Niepr dicti ... (1680).

2. The title page of "A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS ...", 1744. (Courtesy of the New York Public Library.)

This work has been brought to publication with the advisory and financial assistance of Professor I. F. Vovchuk, president of the O.D.F.F.U.

Bohdan Krawciw, a well-known Ukrainian author, whose concern was with the profound studies on de Beauplan's maps, adds a masterly contribution to this volume on the following pages.

I am also obliged to Mr. W. Davydenko, member of our Editorial Board, for his constant cooperation and genuine helpfulness reflected in a multitude of ways.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Alexander Sokolyshyn, without whose encouragement and valuable suggestions such a publication as this would have been impossible.

I deem it my duty to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Alfred Berlstein, Acting Chief of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library, for the pains he took in locating materials and his friendly advice.

In addition, I am grateful to Mrs. Maud Cole, First Assistant, and Mrs. Philomena Houlihan, Assistant, Reserve Division (Rare Books), New York Public Library, for their accurate and prompt service.

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"UKRAINIAN CULTURE ABROAD."

J. P. PETRYSYN
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THE name Rus' (in Latin Russia, Ruthenia) which during the 10th and 12th centuries referred to the Kievan State — at first only to the Kiev land and later to the whole territory from the Syan and Buh rivers in the West to the Volga in the East — toward the end of this state's existence and particularly after the rise of the Halych-Volhynian State (1199) and the destruction of the Kievan Empire by the Mongols (1240), was attached to the western lands of Ukraine—Halych land and Volhyn.

Established on these territories during the 13th century and the first half of the 14th century, this name remained even later, after the invasion of Halych land by the Polish king Casimir. In the understanding of West European geographers and cosmographers of that day and of later times, as well as of Polish chroniclers and cartographers, Rus', although it lay within the Polish boundaries, was a separate political, ethnic and cultural territory. In their writings and maps they distinguished it from Poland proper, from Polish ethnographic territories. For instance, on Marcus Beneventanus first map of Central-Eastern Europe entitled Tabula Moderna Polonie. Vngarie. Boehmie. Germanie. Russie. Lithuanie, which was included in Ptolemy's Geography, published in 1507 (Rome, Bernardus Vinetius de Vitalibus), or on the map of the eminent scholar and geographer of the early 16th century, Martin Waldseemüller, entitled Tabula Moderna Sarmatie Extr. sive Hungarie, Polonie, Prussie et Valachie (Johannes Schott, Strassburg) found in Ptolemy’s Geography published in 1513, Rus' was defined in the titles of the maps as a separate territory, equal not only to Poland, Lithuania and Wallachia but to Germany, Hungary and Bohemia as well.

Both maps, as is verified by contemporary researchers (Birkennajer, Kordt, Piekarcki, Buczek, Chowaniec) were published on the basis of maps and information compiled by the Cracow canon and historian Bernard Wapowski († 1535), who at the beginning of the 16th century lived in Rome and enjoyed friendly and academic association with Marcus Beneventanus in Rome and Martin Waldseemuller in Saint-Die, author of several maps in the Strassburg edition of Ptolemy's Geography.

Rus' was treated—according to tradition—as a separate political and ethnic territory by the well-known cosmographer Sebastian Munster (1489-1552), publisher of several issues of Ptolemy's Geography (beginning in 1540 in Basel) and author of the widely-known Cosmography published first in 1542 and reprinted more than a score of times during the 16th and 17th centuries in German, Latin, Italian and other languages. In all these publications the description of Rus' (Russia), also referred to as Ruthenia and Podolia, is differentiated not only from the description of Poland but also from the description of Muscovy (Moscowiten Lands). Even Polish cartographers of the second half of the 16th century defined Rus' (Russia) on their maps as a separate territory within the borders of Poland, with distinct boundaries, as for instance Waclaw Grodecki in a map published in 1558 and included in 1570 in Abraham Ortelius' atlas entitled Poloniae fiantimaruque locorum descripito. Auctore Vecelliano Godreccio Polone.

In accordance with such traditional treatment and with such an understanding of the name and concept of Rus' (Russia), all cartographers and publishers of atlases at the end of the 16th century and of the 17th century—Gerard Mercator, Jodocus and Henry Hondius, Johannes Blaeu, Jan Janson, Moses Pitt and others, if they published maps of Poland in their atlases, showed only its ethnographic territory—without Rus' (Russia) and Lithuania. Rus' was treated by them as a separate country together with Lithuania, which for a time (beginning in 1370 until 1569) encompassed Ukrainian lands—Volhyn, Podilya and Kiev province. In all these atlases there were separate maps for Lithuania and Russia. Rus' was also treated as a separate land—administratively and ethnically.

In the descriptions of Poland of the Polish writer and historian Szymon Starowolski (1588-1656) printed in various publications and reprinted in all four editions of Joannes Blaeu's Atlas Major the description of Rus' is differentiated from the description of Poland and Lithuania. In the Spanish translation of this description from the Spanish edition of Blaeu’s Atlas Major (the description is in the collection of this writer), S. Starowolski, dividing Rus' into Russia Roxa o Roxolania and Russia la Blanca, includes in the first place all Ukrainian territory from Lancut, Ryashiv, Syanok, Krosno and Zamostya in the West to Kiev in the East. That is, he includes in Rus' the territories of Lviv, Kholm and Belz as well as Volhyn, Podilya and all of Kiev land. All these lands became known at the end of the 16th century under the name Ukraina, first applied on the large map of Lithuania of Tomasz Makowski (1575-1620), published by Hessel Gerritsz in 1613 cura et impressio of the Lithuanian-Rus' prince Mikolaj Christophor Radziwill, in the inscription "Volinia Vliterior quae tum Ukraina tum Nis ab aliis vocitatur."

Wider knowledge of Ukraine as a territory subject to the personal authority of Polish kings but ethnically and culturally separate was brought into world geography and history by the geographer, cartographer and military engineer-architect Guillaume le Vasseur de Beauplan with his Description d’Ukraine and his general and special maps.
maps of Ukraine. What really established this name in the world was the uprising of Bohdan Khmelnytsky against Poland in 1648, which was crowned by the creation of the Ukrainian Kozak State and brought Ukraine onto the scene of world history. From the time of Khmelnytsky's revolt the name Ukraine entered into general use in the West. In all descriptions of Ukraine printed in those days, as in almost all maps of contemporary cartographers the Rus' of that time—Russia Rubra, Volyn together with Kiev land, Podilia—was already specified as Ukraine. On the maps of the French geographer Nicolas Sanson (1600-1667) and of his sons and later on the maps of Guillaume de l'Isle (1675-1726) and the English cartographer John Senex (+1740), this name was written in French as "Ukraine Pays de Cosaxes or in English as "Ukraine or the Lands of Cosaxes. A separate map of Ukraine' (two editions) of the German cartographer Johann B. Homann (1664-1727) gives this name: "Ukrainia, qua e[s]l Terra Cossacorum. Similar maps of Matthias Seuter (1678-1756) and his successor Conrad Tobias Lotter (1717-1777) are entitled Amplissima Ukrainiae Regio. A map of the Dutch cartographer Pierre van der Aa was published in 1729 under the title: "Ukraine, Grand Pays de la Russie Rouge," (Homann's, Lotter's and Aa's maps of Ukraine are all in the collection of this writer).

Guillaume le Vasseur was born about 1600 in Rouen in the French province of Normandy, the son of the French geographer and mathematician Guillaume le Vasseur senior. Receiving the Beauplan estate upon his marriage, as his wife's dowry, he took the name of Beauplan. In October or November of 1630, as presented by K. Buczek on documented facts in his article "Beauplania," published in Wiadomości Sluzby Geograficznej, Warsaw, 1934, No. 1, pp. 1-36, Guillaume le Vasseur de Beauplan arrived in Poland during the rule of King Sigismund III and began service as a military engineer-architect in the Polish army under the command of the Hetman Stanislaw Koniecpolski. In this service, carried out largely in Ukraine and specifically in Podilia and Kiev land, the usual place of residence and point of departure during his settlement there was the town of Bar in Podilia), Beauplan occupied himself not only in the building of forts and castles (Noyyi Konetropol, Kremenchuk, Kodak, etc.) and the establishment of new settlements, but also in geographic explorations and mapping of lands, until then defined as loca deserta.

Beauplan spent 16 years and 5 months in military service in Ukraine (K. Buczek, op. cit., p. 3), gathering materials continuously for a proposed description of Ukraine in which, to all appearances, the author planned to include not only description of explored and mapped-by-him Ukrainian lands, but also a general and special map of Ukraine, an additional special map of the highly important (at that time) artery of communication, the Dnieper river and its rapids, as well as plans of certain towns and forts.

The work begun on the general map was completed about 1638, as indicated by the copy of this map drawn to a scale of 1:1,550,000 by the Swedish military engineer Fredericus Getkant in the year 1638 and included under the title Tabula Geographica Ukraina in his hand-written atlas preserved in K. Krigsarkivet, Stockholm (See: Leo Bagrow, The First Maps of the Dnieper Cataacts, Imago Mundi, X:92 and reproduction of Getkant's map on p. 91). There is reason to believe that in the succeeding years and no later than 1645 Beauplan completed other material for his description, in particular his large special map of Ukraine, because in that year he received a privilege from King Vladyslaw IV to publish maps of Ukraine.

Beauplan resigned from Polish service on March 29, 1647 for reasons not definitely known, but presumably because of the death of his patron, Hetman Koniecpolski, and the advent of a new Hetman Mikolaj Potocki, who was rather unfriendly toward him. Potocki's act concerning Beauplan's resignation from service in the Royal army was published by K. Buczek. ("Beauplania-"

Beauplan was unable to realize his full plan to prepare a basic description of Ukraine with detailed maps of Ukrainian territory. Discharged from military service in March, 1647, 14 months before Bohdan Khmelnytsky's uprising, Beauplan sojourned briefly in Warsaw and toward the end of 1647 travelled to Danzig (Gdansk), where he became associated with the engraver Wilhelm Hondt (Guilhelmus Hondius), a member of a distinguished family of Dutch cartographers and the cartographer of the Polish king Wladyslaw IV.

He submitted to Hondt for engraving his maps of Ukraine—the large, special map and the small general map, together with a not-too-carefully prepared general map of all Poland. Beauplan remained in Danzig for several months in 1647-48, supervising the preparation of plates by Hondt and constantly correcting them. In the first half of 1648 he was obliged to interrupt this work and return to Rouen, presumably in connection with matters involving his estate.

Hondt, who did not rush with the engraving of the maps, had not even completed the printing of the general map of Ukraine when Beauplan arrived again in Danzig in 1650, even though the uprising of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and his war with Poland made its publication urgent. The map was finally published in 1651, as indicated by references on it to the battle of Loyiv in 1649 and the battle of Berestechko in 1651, under the title Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum, volgo Ukraina, Cum adjacentibus Provinciis. Bono publico erecta per Guilhelmum le Vasseur de Beauplan, S.R.M-tis Architctum militarem et Capitaneum.

Beauplan returned to France in 1651, apparently with original of his two maps or at least their proofs, but without the expected copies of one of these maps that he had hoped to include in his description of Ukraine, as indicated occasionally in the text of this description.

The first edition of his "Description d'Ukraine," prepared for print, Beauplan was obliged to publish without maps. It appeared immediately after his return to Rouen from Danzig in 1651, without the name Ukraine in the title page but with several references to this name in the text. One hundred copies of this 79-page edition were published, entitled Description des contrées du Royaume de Pologne, conténeis depuis les confins de la Moscouie, iusques aux limites de la Transylvanie. Par le Sieur de Beauplan, A Rouen, Chez Jacques Calloté . . . MDCLI.

The general
The general map of Ukraine, dated 1648 and published in 1651, had been very carelessly prepared. The north is placed at the bottom of the map, which embraces all the territory of the present-day Ukraine and on which are marked in detail all the rapids of the Dnieper. It was drawn to a scale of 1:1,800,000. Copies of it were preserved until 1939 in the Royal Library in Dresden and in the collection of L. Bagrow in Berlin. V. Kordt included reproductions of this map in his work *Materiale po istoriu russkoi kartografi* (Materials for the History of Russian Cartography), Vol. I, Part 2, Kiev, 1910 under the No. IX, and Leo Bagrow included it in his works entitled: "Die ersten Karten der Ukraine," *Anecdota Cartographica I*. Berlin, 1935, and *Materialy po istorii russkoi kartografi* included reproductions of this map in his work *Die ersten Karten der Ukraine," *Anecdota Cartographica I*. Berlin, 1935, and *Geschichte der Kartographie*, Berlin, 1951, plate 100. The photostat of this map given in our publication is that of V. Kordt's reproduction.

Beauplan was not successful with the publication of his large special map of Ukraine, drawings of which he had given to Wilhelm Hondt for engraving in 1647. Encouraged by the numerous changes, corrections and additions made by the author on each of his trips to Danzig, the work of publishing this map was much delayed. Its appearance was hindered on one hand by the death of Wilhelm Hondt (1653) and on the other by the departure of Beauplan himself in 1652 or 1653 to the West Indies (Antilles) to which Beauplan, who was a Huguenot (see: Elie Rorschak, *L'Afrique*, Paris, 1934, p. 34). Czeslaw Chowaniec emphasizes in the above-mentioned article (op. cit., p. 546), that this map was very highly regarded and frequently used by military commanders of that time, particularly King Jan III Sobieski and the Swedish King Charles XII, whose ally in battle against the Muscovite tsar Peter I was the Hetman of Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa. Copies of this map are preserved in the British Museum (two), in the National Library in Paris, in the University Library at Uppsala, and in the State Library in Dresden. Until the war (1939) there were copies also in the University Library at Cracow, in the Czartoryski's library at Cracow, in the Czetwertynski's library in Milanów, in the Branicki's library in Vilna and in the University Library in Vilna. A reproduction of the special map which was preserved in Dresden, is included by V. Kordt on eight sheets in its original size under the numbers I-VIII in his "Materials" (second part of the 1st series) published in Kiev in 1910. A smaller reproduction of this map, preserved in the University Library at Uppsala, was printed by Czeslaw Chowaniec with his article in *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire*, 1952, No. 12. Another basic study of this map was published by Roman Jaczyk in *Polski Przeglad Kartograficzny*, Lwów-Warszawa, 1931-1932, vol. V, pp. 66-91 under the title "Analiza mapy Ukrainy Beauplanu" (Analysis of Beauplan's Map of Ukraine).

There is some reason to believe that proofs, and perhaps even the originals of both maps—both the general and the special—were brought by Beauplan to Rouen after his stay in Danzig in 1650. Without doubt Beauplan also had at his home
maps of Ukraine. What really established this name in the world was the uprising of Bohdan Khmelnytsky against Poland in 1648, which was crowned by the creation of the Ukrainian Kozak State and brought Ukraine onto the scene of world history. From the time of Khmelnytsky's revolt the name Ukraine entered into general use in the West. In all descriptions of Ukraine printed in those days, as in almost all maps of contemporary cartographers the name Ukraine is missing, because in that year he received a privilege from King Vladyslaw IV to publish maps of Ukraine.

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The first edition of his "Description d'Ukraine," prepared for print, Beauplan was obliged to publish without maps. It appeared immediately after his return to Rouen from Danzig in 1651, without the name Ukraine in the title page but with several references to this name in the text. One hundred copies of this 79-page edition were printed, entitled Description des contrees du Royaume de Pologne, contenus depuis les confins de la Moscou, jusques aux limites de la Transylvanie. Par le Sieur de Beauplan, A Rouen, Chez Jacques Cailloté ... MDCLII.

The general
The general map of Ukraine, dated 1648 and published in 1651, had been very carelessly prepared. The north is placed at the bottom of the map, which embraces all the territory of the present-day Ukraine and on which are marked in detail all the rapids of the Dnieper. It was drawn to a scale of 1:1,800,000. Copies of it were preserved until 1939 in the Royal Library in Dresden and in the collection of L. Bagrow in Berlin. V. Kordt included reproductions of this map in his work Materialy po istorii russkoi kartografii (Materials for the History of Russian Cartography), Vol. I, Part 2, Kiev, 1919. In view of the numerous versions of this map given in our publication is that of Bagrow's reproduction. The first two upper sheets of the map Delinieatio specialis et accurata Ukrainae in parta palatinatibus et districtibus provinciis adiacentibus. Bono publico erecta per Guilielmum le Vasseur de Beauplan S.R.M.is Poloniae et Sueciae Architetae mili-tarem et capitaneum. Aeri vero incta opera et studio Wilhelmi Hondiji S.R.M. Poloniae et Sueciae Chaeographi Privilegiati. Gedani Anno MDCCXL.

In the same way as on the general map, the north on this special map of Ukraine is found at the bottom. Yet, although it is a "special map" and is printed on eight sheets, this map does not encompass all the territory shown on the general map of Ukraine. The first two upper sheets of the map Delinieatio specialis et accurata Ukrainae in parta of Russia, Volhyn, and a part of Poland, the third and fourth top sheets and seventh and eighth lower sheets encompass Kiev land and parts of the neighboring voivodeships, and on the fifth and sixth lower sheets are laid out Podilia and Podolia. The whole map is very carefully and accurately drawn (except for Rus' and Volhyn) to a scale of 1:452,000 and researchers consider it the outstanding cartographical monument of the 17th century, a work which played a vital role in the matter of cartographical reform of the whole face of Europe (K. Buczek, op. cit., p. 34). Czesław Chowaniec emphasizes in the above-mentioned article (op. cit., p. 548), that this map was very highly regarded and frequently used by military commanders of that time, particularly King Jan III Sobieski and the Swedish King Charles XII, whose ally in battle against the Muscovite tsar Peter I was the Hetman of Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa. Copies of this map are preserved in the British Museum (two), in the National Library in Paris, in the University Library at Uppsala, and in the State Library in Dresden. Until the war (1939) there were copies also in the University Library at Cracow, in the Czartoryski's library at Cracow, in the Czartoryski's library in Milanów, in the Branicki's library in Wilno and in the University Library in Vilna. A reproduction of the special map which was preserved in Dresden, is included by V. Kordt on eight sheets in its original size under the numbers I-VIII in his "Materials" (second part of the 1st series) published in Kiev in 1910. A smaller reproduction of this map, preserved in the University Library at Uppsala, was printed by Czesław Chowaniec with his article in Revue Internationale d'Historie Militaire, 1952, III, No. 12. Another basic study of this map was published by Roman Jacyk in Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny, Lwów-Warazawa. 1931-1932, vol. V, pp. 66-91 under the title "Analiza mapy Ukrainy Beauplan" (Analysis of Beauplan's Map of Ukraine).

There is some reason to believe that proofs, and perhaps even the originals of both maps—both the general and the special—were brought by Beauplan to Rouen after his stay in Danzig in 1650. Without doubt Beauplan also had at his home...
home in France the original of his map of the Dnieper. From the materials he had on hand, the hand-written manuscript of “Description,” and the originals of the maps or the proofs of the plates engraved by Hondt, he began attempts to realize his previous plan, the publication of the description of Ukraine with all available cartographical material that pertained to it. These attempts were apparently made by Beauplan in several ways after his return to France from West Indies about 1660.

First of all he prepared for print the second edition of his “Description of Ukraine,” supplementing it with chapters about the climate of Ukraine, the election of the Polish king and the manners of the Polish nobility. This description, appearing with the name Ukraine in the title, which was made timely by events in Ukraine, foremost by the uprising of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the uprising of the Cossacks in the Crimea. In the description of Ukraine and with the names shown on them are compared with the names on other Beauplan maps of Ukraine and with the names in the description itself, then Beauplan's authorship is unquestionable. The authorship of Beauplan is confirmed by all the most outstanding researchers of his maps.

The author's name is not marked on these three maps, but when it is noted that these maps are included in the text of Beauplan's description of Ukraine, and the names shown on them are compared with the names on other Beauplan maps of Ukraine and with the names in the description itself, then Beauplan's authorship is unquestionable. The authorship of Beauplan is confirmed by all the most outstanding researchers of his maps.

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Pitt's *The English Atlas*, Oxford 1680 under the title *Of the Boristhenes and the Ukrain*. It was the first description of Ukraine published in English. In the reprint of a part of this "English Atlas" with preface by Prof. O. Halecki (New York, 1943) containing "A Description of Poland" only, the description "Of the Boristhenes and the Ukraine" was not included.

With the maps of the Dnieper, J. Blaeu inserted in several copies of his Atlas Maior (1658-1672) Beauplan's special map of Ukraine on four sheets, reducing the third, fourth, seventh and eighth sheets (Kiev land) of his *Delineatio specialis* to one under the title *Ukrainae pars quae Kiovia vulgo dicitur*. On the three other sheets Joannes Blaeu showed the territory of Pokutya (*Ukrainae Pars quae Pokutia vulgo dicitur*), Podilia (*Ukrainae Pars quae Podolia vulgo dicitur*) and Bratslav land (*Ukrainae Pars quae Barcavi Palatinatus vulgo dicitur*). Beauplan's "Great Map" (*Delineatio Specialis*) of Ukraine became the basis also of a series of Ukrainian maps published by the French cartographer H. Sanson and his sons in Paris in 1665, as Czeslaw Chowaniec mentions, with the permission of Beauplan himself. These maps embrace Black Rus' (*Russie Noire*) with the Rus' voyevodeships, the lands of Kholm and Belz, Pokutya and a portion of Volhyn, Upper Volhyn (*Haute Volhynie*) or the Lutsk voyevodeship, Lower Volhyn (*Basse Volhynie*) or the Kiev voyevodeship, Upper Podilja (*Haute Podolie*) or the Kamyanyets voyevodeship, and Lower Podilja (*Basse Podolie*) or the Bratslav voyevodeship. All were copied entirely or to a large extent from Beauplan's large map, "*de Grande Carte D’Ukraine du S-r Le Vasseur de Beauplan*," as is noted in the title of each.

As for the separate maps and plans of different cities and forts, which were to be included in Beauplan's Description of Ukraine and which until recently were presumed lost, some were found in the public library in Danzig, as reported in the Parisian periodical "*L’Ukraine*," 1952, 7:596. Among these maps and plans was a plan of the Kocak fortress built by Beauplan. This plan was prepared by Beauplan himself and bears the title: *Delineatio Fortality Kudak ad primam Cataractam seu Lamen Borysth. extructum per Vladislaum IV Reg. Pol. invictis. An. 1635*.

Beauplan's maps of Ukraine, in particular his general map which after 1660 was re-drawn with the north at the top and published several times with the title *Typus Generalis Ukrainae sive Palatinatum Podoliae, Kioviensis et Braczlawiensis terras nova delineatione exhibens*, as well as his map of the Dnieper river, became the basis for maps of this territory which were prepared and published by European cartographers during the second half of the 17th and the entire 18th century.

The Description of Ukraine itself, in connection with which all the above-mentioned maps were created and for which they were designated, was published during Beauplan's lifetime, as we have already mentioned, in three (actually two) editions. After Beauplan's death (in 1673) this description, translated into several languages, became one of the main sources of information about Ukraine, its natural phenomena, people and customs.

Beauplan's Description of Ukraine and his maps of that country are the outstanding historical monument of 17th century Ukraine, country of the Kozaks. That country, which by its revolt against Poland in 1648 and the creation of the free Ukrainian Kozak State of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and later through participation of the Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa in King Charles XII's war with Muscovy, imprinted itself permanently on the pages of world history.

**Bohdan Krawciw**
A DESCRIPTION OF UKRAINE,

Containing Several PROVINCES OF THE Kingdom of Poland,

Lying between the Confines of Muscovy, and the Borders of Transylvania.

Together with their Customs, Manner of Life, and how they manage their Wars.

Written in French by the Sieur DE BEAUPLAN.
THE Sieur De Beauplan, author of this small account, had a long time to make himself perfect in it, having served as he tells us, seventeen years in the Ukraine as engineer to the king of Poland. He gives a particular account of the manners of the Poles and Cossacks, with whom in so many years he could not but be extraordinary well acquainted: he describes their persons, particularises much upon their manner of making war, which was his profession, sets down to a tittle the manner of the Cossacks making their irruptions into Turkey and Tartary by way of the Black Sea, describes the country, and particularly the river Borithenes, with that exactness, as may be expected from a mathematician who had viewed all those parts, and made special observations, not only for his own curiosity, but to fulfil the Duty of his Employment, which was to erect forts, and even build towns in convenient places. Though he calls this only a description of Ukraine, yet he stops not there, but sets down the manner of electing the kings of Poland, the greatness of their nobility, and way of treating in solemn feasts. Nor is this all, but he runs into Tartary, and besides describing the country of Crim and Budziak, takes his course quite round the Black Sea, observing all places of note upon it, and not only acquaints us with the manners and customs of both those people, but very particularly informs us, how they make their irruptions into Poland and the Ukraine, both in summer and winter, and how they do to avoid coming to battle when pursued. Nothing is wanting, but the map which in some places he refers to; but in a short advertisement he informs the reader, that all his papers and draughts, which it seems he had left to be engraved in Poland, had been there seized by the king, which has deprived us of the satisfaction of so exact a map as we might reasonably expect from him.
A Description of Ukraine, and the River Borysthenes, commonly called the Nieper, or Dnieper, from Kiow down to the Sea into which it falls.

The city of Kiov, otherwise called Kiovia, was one of the ancientest cities in Europe, as may be seen still by the remains thereof of antiquity: as for instance, the height and breadth of its ramparts, the depth of its ditches, the ruins of churches, the old tombs of several kings found within them. Of the churches, only two remain as a memorial, which are those of S. Sophia and S. Michael; for of all the rest there is nothing left but ruins, as of that of S. Basil, whole walls are yet standing five or six foot high, with Greek inscriptions on them of above fourteen hundred years standing upon altar stones, but now almost worn out with age. Among the ruins of those churches are to be seen the tombs of several princes of Raffia.

The churches of S. Sophia and S. Michael have been rebuilt after the ancient manner. That of S. Sophia makes a fine front, and looks graceful on every side, for the walls are adorn'd with several histories and Mytack figures: which work is made of very small bits of several colours, shining like glass; and so well put together, that it is hard to discern whether it is painting or tapestry: the arch is made only with earthen pox fill'd and plainer'd all about. In this church are the tombs of several kings; and the Archimandrita or chief of all the monks resides there. S. Michael's church is called the Golden Roof, because it is cover'd with gilt plates. The body of S. Barbara is shewn there, said to be brought thither during the wars of Nicomedia.

This ancient city is seated on a plain that is at the top of a hill, which commands all the country on the one side, and the Borysthenes on the other, that river running along the foot of the hill; between which and the water stands New Kiov, a town at present but little inhabited; there being not above five or six thousand people in it. It is about four miles in length along the Borysthenes, and three miles in breadth from the Borysthenes to the hill, being inclosed with a scaly ditch twenty five foot wide. Its shape is triangular, encompassed with a wooden wall, and towers of the same materials. The castle stands on the ridge of a hill commanding the lower town, but commanded by Old Kiov.

The Roman catholics have four churches in this town, which are, the cathedral, that of the Dominicans in the market-place, the Bernardines under the hill, and of late years the Jesuits, who have taken up their quarters between the Bernardines and the river. The Greek Ruffians may have about ten churches, which they call Cerkuils; one of which is near the town-hall, where is an university or academy, call'd by them Brcka Cerkuils, and another at the foot of the castle, called S. Nicola: if I mistake not, the rest are in several parts of the town, which I don't particularly remember.

This town has but three good streets, all the others being neither straight nor regularly bending, but running in and out like a labyrinth. It is look'd upon as divided into two towns, one of which is called the Bishop's Town, where the cathedral is; the other the Common or Publick, in which the other three cathlick and Greek churches are. There is a good trade, considering the country: the principal commodities are corn, furs, wax, honey, tallow, salt, fish, &c. There belong to it, a bishop, a palatin, a coftellane, a tороfi, and a great. And there are four several jurisdictions, or courts; that of the bishop, that of the palatin or tороfi, which is the same; the third of the weyfi, and the last of the consuls or sheriffs.

The houses are built after the manner of Muscovy, all upon a floor, low enough: and seldom above one story high. They use candles made of sticks of wood, so cheap, that for a double, which is less than a farthing, there are more of them than will serve the longest winter night. The chimneys are fold in the market, which is very comical, as is their manner of dressing meat. Their weddings, and other ceremonies, we shall speak of hereafter. And yet from hence came that brave people, known at present by the name of Zaporoujsky
A Description of Ukraine.

Zaporousky Co forfeits, spread of late years into so many places along the Borysthenes, and the neighbouring parts, whole number at present amounts to 120,000 disciplin'd men, and ready in less than eight days upon the least command they receive from the king. There are the people, who very often, and almost every year, make excursions upon the Oxus Sea, to the great detriment of the Tartars. They have several times plunder'd the Crimea Tartary, ravaged Anatolia, sack'd Trebizund, and run to the mouth of the Black Sea, within three leagues of Constantinople, where they have put all to fire and sword, and then returned home with a rich booty, and some slaves, which are generally young children, whom they breed up to serve them, or present them to some lord of their country; for they keep none that are grown up, unless they think them rich enough to pay a good ransom. They are never more than between fix and ten thousand men when they make their ravages, and cross the sea miraculously in pitiful boats they make themselves, and of whole shape and structure I shall speak hereafter.

Having mentioned the bravery of the Co forfeits, it will not be amiss to give an account of their manners and employment. It is therefore to be understood, that among those people in general there are men expert in all sorts of trades necessary for human life, as hose and ship-carpenters, cartwrights, smiths, armourers, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, cooper's, tailors, &c. They are very expert at preparing of salt-peter, whereas there is great plenty in those parts, and make excellent cannon-powder. The women spin flax and wool, whereas they make cloth and stuffs for their own use. They all understand tillage, fowling, reaping, making of bread, dressing of meal, brewing of beer, making of hydromel, treba, aqua vites, &c. There is no body among them, of what age, sex, or condition lower, that does not strive to oudo another in drinking, and carousing effectually; and no Christians trouble themselves less for tomorrow than they do.

There is no doubt but all of them in general are capable of all arts; yet some are more expert than others in certain professions, and others there are more universally knowing than the common sort. In short, they are all ingenious enough, but they go no further than what is necessary, and profitable, particularly in country affairs.

The land is so fruitful, it often produces such plenty of corn, they know not what to do with it, because they have no navigable rivers that fall into the sea, except the Borysthenes, which is not navigable fifty leagues below Kiew, or Kiotia, by reason of thirteen falls on it, the last of which is seven leagues distant from the first, which makes a good day's journey, as may be seen in the map. This it is that hinders them carrying their corn to Constantinople; and is the cause of their sloth, and that they will not work but just when necessity obliges them, and that they have nor wherewithal to buy what they stand in need of, suffering rather to borrow of the Turks, their good neighbours, than to take pains to earn it. So they have meat and drink, they are satisfied.

They are of the Greek church, which in their language they call Rus; have a great veneration for festivals, and fasting-days, which take up eight or nine months of the year, and confit in abstaining from flesh. They are so positive in this formality, that they believe their salvation depends on this distinction of meats: and I believe there is no nation in the world like this for liberty in drinking; for no sooner is one drunken fit off, but they take a hair of the same dog. But this is to be understood when they are at leisure; for whilst they are in war, or projecting some enterprise, they are extraordinary sober. Nothing belonging to them is so coarse as their habit, for they are fumble and hardy, ingenious and free hearted, without any design or thought of growing rich; but are great lovers of their liberty, without which they do not defire to live: and for this reason it is, they are so subject to revolt, and rebel against the lords of the country, when they see themselves cruel'd, so that they are scarce seven or eight years without mutinying against them. In other respects they are a faithless people, treacherous, perfidious, and not to be trusted but upon good security.

They are of a strong constitution, able to endure heat and cold, hunger and thirst; indefatigable in war, bold, resolute, or rather rash, not valuing their lives.

They shew most valour and conduct when they fight in their tabors, and covered with their carts (for they are very expert at their fire-arms, their usual weapons) and in defending strong places. At sea they are not bad, nor very good a horse back. I remember I have seen two hundred Polish horse, routed two thousand of their best men: true it is, a hundred of these Co forfeits, under the shelter of their tabors, do not fear a thousand Poles nor as many Tartars, and were they as brave as horseback as they are afoot, I should think them invincible. They are well made, strong and sinewy; love to be well clad, and make it appear when they have been plundering
A Description of Ukraine.

Now to return to the matter in hand. It is believed that at the time when the ancient Kiev or Kioviia, was in its splendor, the channel in the sea which runs to Constantinople was not open; and there are grounds to conjecture, or rather certain proofs, that the plains on the other side the Borysthenes, which stretch out as far as Muyoco, were once all under water, as appears by the anchors and other tokens found of late years about Lejazza, upon the river Sula. Moreover all the towns built on those plains, seem to be new structures erected within some few centuries. I had the curiosity to inquire into the histories of the Russians, thinking to learn something concerning the antiquity of those parts, but without success; for having asked some of the most knowing among them, I could only be informed that the great and bloody wars which have always harassed their country from end to end, had not spared their libraries, which even from the beginning had been burnt, but that they remember that it was delivered to them by ancient tradition, that formerly the sea covered all those plains, as has been said, which was about two thousand years since; and that it was about nine hundred years since Old Kiev was totally ruined, excepting those two churches before mentioned. Another powerful reason is alleged to prove that the sea extended as far as Muyoco, which is, that all the ruins of old castles and ancient towns within those parts are upon high places, and mountains, and not so much as one on the plain, which gives cause to believe it was under water. Besides all this, in some of those ruins there have been found cellars full of a sort of copper coin with this inscription.

![Image of a coin with an inscription]

However it was, I shall only add, that all the plain reaching from the Borysthenes to Muyoco, and further, is very low and sandy, except only the northern bank of Sula, and those of Woriske and Piszco, as may be seen much better in the map. It is farther to be observed, that the motion of those rivers is almost unperceivable, and much like a standing water: and if you add all these reasons to the violent and rapid motion of the channel in the Black-Sea, which running before Constantinople,
A Description of Ukraine.

Beau-

Plan.

ople, falls into the White-Sea, you will find it no difficult matter to grant that these places have been formerly under water.

Let us go on with the description of our Borjibenes. A league above Kiev, and on the other side of it, the river Djeza falls into the Borjibenes, which comes from near the city Mazka, and is above a hundred leagues in length.

Half a league below Kiev is a burrough, and in it a great monastery, the usual residence of the metropolitan, or patriarch. Under the mountain, that is, near the monastery, there are abundance of caves in the nature of mines, full of great number of bodies, preferred there these fifteen hundred years, in the nature of the Egyptian mummies. It is believed the primitive Christian hermits digg'd these subterraneous places to serve God there in private, and lived peaceably in those caverns during the heathen persecutions. There they hewn a certain S. John, who is said down to the waste, being so far buried in the ground. The religious men of that place told me, that the said S. John finding the hour of his death draw near, digg'd his own grave, not at length after the usual manner, but in depth. His time being come, for which he had long before prepared, and having taken leave of his brethren, he put himself into the earth; but Divine providence so ordained it, that he could go but half way in, though the hole was deep enough. There is also to be seen one Helen, whom they hold in great veneration, and an iron chain, wherewith they say the devil beat S. Anthony; and that it has the virtue of expelling those wicked spirits out of such bodies as are bound with it. There are also three mens heads on dithes, from which there daily distils an oil of sovereign use for curing of certain distempers. In those places are kept also the bodies of several persons of note, and among the rest those of twelve masons, who built the church; and these are preserved like so many precious relics to be flown to curious persons, as they did to me several times; I having once my winter quarters at Kiev, where I had leisure to learn all these particulars. For my part, as I said before, I find no great difference between these bodies and the Egyptian mummies, but that their flesh is neither so black, nor so hard; and I believe it is the nature of those caves or mines that preserves them from corruption, they being of a sort of petrified sand, hot and dry in winter, and cold and dry in summer, without any dampness. There are abundance of monks in that monastery, where, as has been said, the patriarch of all Russia resides, and owns no fuperior but him of Constantinople. Before this monastery there is another where a great many nuns live, to the number of a hundred, who work at their needle, and make abundance of fine works on curious handkerchiefs, to sell to those that come to visit them. They have the liberty to go abroad when they will, and their usual walk is to Kiev, about half a league distant from their monastery. Their habit is all black, and they go two and two together, as most catholic religious men do. I remember I have seen as fine faces among those nuns as any in all Poland.

On the mountain that looks towards the river between Kiev and Piekara, there is a monastery of Russian monks, which has a very fine prospect, and is called S. Nicholas. These monks eat nothing but fish, but they have the liberty to go abroad when they please, to divert themselves, and make visits.

In a bottom under Piekara, is a burrough, which they call Tripoly.

Below that is Stagky, on the top of a mountain; the town is ancient, and there is a ferry-boat to pass over the river. Then follows Rikbow seated in the same manner on a mountain. This is a place of confluence, and deserves to be fortified, because the river there is easy to pass.

Lower yet is Treznorof a monastery of Russians, seated amidst precipices, encompassed with inaccessible rocks. Thither it is the Cossacks convey their beef goods; there is another ferry over the river.

A league from thence, on the other side, you come to Peregoslaw, a town that seems not to be very ancient, because standing low, yet very considerable for its situation, naturally strong, and there might easily be built a considerable citadel, to serve as a place of arms against the Muscovites and Cossacks. The place has about five thousand houses, and the Cossacks keep a regiment there.

Lower towards Russia is Kanicea, a very ancient town and cattle, in which a regiment of Cossacks always keep garrison, and there is a ferry.

Below still on the other side are Bobunitska and Domonton, places of small note.

Lower yet, and still on the side of Russia stands Cirka, a very ancient city; well seated, and easy to be fortified. I have seen it in its splendor, when it was in a manner the center of the Cossacks places of refuge, the general refitting there; but we burnt it in the year 1637, on the 18th of December, two days after we had gain'd a victory over the said Cossacks. During that war they kept a regiment of theirs in this place, and there is a ferry upon the river.

Further
A Description of Ukraine.

Further yet are Broviche, Boujia, Wovoncowa; and on the other side Czereben, about a quarter of a league from Ambroswa: at also Krillov, on the Russian side upon the river Tleczemien, a league from the Borivihenes.

Lower still on the side of Muscovy is Kremerkwaz; there are some ancient ruins, on which I designed a cattle in the year 1635. This place is very pleasant and convenient to live in, and is the laft town, for beyond it is all a defert country. They do not afraid to go, because on the fame side is another little quence to build a fort, which would confi fh, and runs into the Nieper.

Lower still on the Russian side, is a place called Tarenki Reg, one of the pleafantest I ever faw to live in, and of great confluence to build a fort, which would command the river; for there it has its full breadth, and is not above two hundred paces over, and I remember I shot a carabile, which carried from one bank to the other. The farther bank is somewhat higher, and is called Sauogura; to add to the conveniency of the place, it is all incompaflhed with channels abounding in fift, which run among the iflands.

Below is the ifland of the monaftery, all hemmed in with rocks, and very high, with precipices all round twenty five or thirty foot high, fave only toward the upper end, where it is lower, and for that reafon it is never overflown. There was formerly a monaftery in it, whence the name was given it. Were not this ifland commanded from the fhore, it would be good living there; the length of it is about one thousand paces, the breadth eighty or a hundred: In it there are abundance of fnares and other ferpents.

Next is Koncuy Oftro, near three quarters of a league long, and a quarter over at the upper end, full of woods and bogs, and flooded in spring. In this ifland there are abundance of fhermen, who for want of falt, preferve their fhit with ashes, and dry a great deal. They fhit in the river Samar, which on the other ifide falls into the Nieper, upon the right of the upper end of Koncuy Oftro. This river of Samar and its territory is very confeiderable, not only for its plenty of fhit, but for the honey, wax, deer, and wood for building, whereof it has greater ftre in than any other. Thence was brought all the wood used to build Kudac, of which place we fhall foon fpake. This river runs very slow because of its windings; the Cofjacks call it the holy ri ver, perhaps on account of its fruitfulness. I have feen herrings and flurgeon caught there in the fpring, for there are none at any other time.

Below the end of Koncuy Oftro, is Krillov Oftro, a little ifland all of solid rock about
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About five or six hundred paces long, and one hundred broad, free from being flooded, as is Karacky Othro still lower, all rock too, without wood, but full of snakes.

Within a cannon-shot lower is Kudak, which is the first Porouy, that is, a ridge of rocks running quite across the river, and hindering navigation. There is a fort which I cauht to be erected in July 1635, but in August following, after I was gone, one Solyman, general of certain rebellious Cofjacks, in his return from the sea, perceiving that castle obstructed his return into the country, surprised it, and cut the garrison in pieces, which then consisted of about two hundred men under the command of colon. Marcon; and Solyman, after taking and plundering the fort, returned with the Cofjacks to Zaporouy; yet they continued not long masters of it, being besieged and taken by the other loyal Cofjacks, under the command of the great Konieckfolsky, called Colon Cracovy, and lastly, that general of the rebels was taken with all his followers, and carried to Warsaw, where he was quartered. The Poles afterwards neglected that fort, which made the Cofjacks insolent, and gave them the means to revolt in the year 1637; when we met them, being eighteen thousand strong, in their tabe at Komaiky, on the 16th of December the same year, about noon; and though our army confined but of four thousand fighting men, we fell on and routed them. The fight lasted till midnight; of them about six thousand were killed upon the spot, and five pieces of cannon taken; the rest escaped by the assistance of the night then very dark, leaving us masters of the field. We lost about a hundred men, and had a thousand wounded, and among them several commanders. Monsieur de Morville a French gentleman, who was a lieutenant colonel, lost his life, together with his ensign. Captain Jusek was killed, and the lieutenant to Monsieur de Crefude, besieged several other strangers. After this defeat, the war with the Cofjacks lasted till October following, and then peace was concluded. That great and noble Konieckfolsky went in person to Kudak with four thousand men, and continued there till the fort was made tenable, which was done in a month, or thereabouts: Then the general went away carrying along with him two thousand men, and commanded me with some forces and pieces of cannon to take a view of the country as far as the left Porouy; and at my return ordered me to come up the river in their boats with my lord Oftronok great chamberlain, which gave me the opportunity of seeing thirteen falls of the water, and of making the map as you see it. In those parts one hundred men nor a thousand can travel in safety; nor ought armies to march out in good order, for those plains are the usual abode of the Tartars, who having no settled place to be in, are continually ranging up and down those vast plains, and never go fewer than five or six thousand, and sometimes ten thousand in a body. We leave it to another place to give an account of their manners, and way of making war. In this place I will only say, that I have seen and observed all the thirteen falls, passed over them all in one single boat, going up the river, which at first sight seems impossible; some of those falls we have made way thro', being seven or eight foot high; judge whether those were not places to ply the oars. Among them none can be admitted as a Cofjack that has not gone up all the Porouys; so that by their rule I may be a Cofjack, and that is the honour I acquired by that voyage.

To give you the true definition of the Porouys, word Porouy, I must inform you that it is a Russian word signifying a stone or rock; and this Porouy is a ridge of such stones reaching quite across the river, whereof some are under water, others level with the surface, and others eight or nine feet above it. They are as big as a house, and very close to one another, so that it resembles a dam or bank to stop the course of the river, which then falls down five or six foot in some places, and fix or seven in others, according as the Borjbenes is swollen. For in spring when the snow melts, all the Porouys are covered with water, except the seventh, called Niemafites, which alone obstructs navigation at that time of the year. In summer and autumn when the waters are very low, the falls are sometimes ten or fifteen foot; and between these thirteen falls there is but one place, which is betwixt Budilou the tenth and Tawolzane the eleventh, where the Tartars can swim over, the banks there being very easy to get up. In all the distance from the first to the last Porouy, I observed but two islands that are not flooded: The first is aathwart the fourth fall called Stereg, which is all rock thirty foot high, all precipices quite round: It is about five hundred and eighty paces long, and seventy or eighty over: I know not whether there is any water in it, for no creature goes into it but the birds, yet all about it is covered with wild vines. The second is much bigger, all rock too, but not so full of precipices as the other. The place is naturally strong and pleasant to dwell in.

In this island there grows abundance of Tavala, which is a red wood as hard as box, whose quality is to make hories stale.
The island is called Tawolzany, the name of the eleventh part, as has been said before. The thirteenth part of the island is called Wolny, and is a very convenient place to build either a town or fort.

A cannon-shot above it is a little rocky island called by the Cossacks Kaczawanicze, which signifies boiling of millet, to express their satisfaction for being come down all the falls in safety; therefore they feast in this little island, and it is with millet that they treat themselves on their voyages.

Below Kaczawanicze, and as far as Kuzkofovo, there are pleasant places to inhabit. Kuzkofovo is a little river which falls into the Nieper or Boriflonec on the side of Tartary, and which gives name to a neck of land inclosed by the said Boriflonec, and hemmed in by two inaccessible precipices, as appears in the map, so that there is no coming at it but on the land-side through a place about two thousand paces in breadth and low enough. It were need only to close up this place to make a fine strong town. It is true that the ground not being plain, it makes a fort of hollow, so that the Tartar banks command these places, and they again command the Tartar banks. These places are very high, the river is there free and undivided, and very narrow, especially towards the fourth, which you will find marked down in the map by pricks. Those are the narrowest parts I have so marked, and I have seen Polanders with a bow shoot across the river, and the arrow has fallen above a hundred paces beyond the bank. There is the beet and safest ford for the Tartars have, for there the channel cannot be above a hundred and fifty paces over; the banks are easy, and the country open, so that they have no ambuscades to fear: This pass is also called Kuzkofovo. Half a league lower is the head of Chortiza, but I having gone no further on that side, shall only tell you what I learnt in information from others, and therefore I do not deliver it as undeniable. They say that this island is considerable because of its great height, and being almost hemmed in with precipices, therefore not very accessible. It is two leagues in length, and half a league in breadth, especially towards the upper end, for it grows narrower and lower towards the west: it is not subject to floods, has abundance of oaks, and would be a very good place to build a town, which would be as it were a watch-tower over the Tartars. Below this island the river grows very wide.

Below it is Wielsky Ofro, an island two leagues long, and all plain; it is of no great consequence, because in spring it is flooded, only about the middle, where there remains a place dry of about one thousand and five hundred or two thousand paces in diameter. Opposite to this island on the Tartar side there rises a river which falls into the Nieper, and is called Kojikazwoda, very rapid, makes a channel apart, and holds its own till two leagues below the island of Tawon, along the Tartar banks; sometimes it breaks out of the river, then returns to it again, leaving great banks of sand between its course and the Nieper.

Tomubowska is an island about the third part of a league diameter, or thereabouts, almost round, very high and lofty, like a half globe, all cover'd with wood: From the top of it may be seen all the Nieper from Chortika to Tawon. This island is very pleasant, I could not learn after what manner the banks of it are, but that it is nearer Russia than Tartary. Chemisky had made choice of this place for his retreat when he was threatened with a siege, and it was there they began to rendezvous when they rebelled and took the field in May 1648, and won the battle on the 26th of May near Konjin.

A little below the river of Czertomelik about the middle of the Nieper is a pretty big island, with some ruins. It is encompass'd by above ten thousand other islands, lying every way in a very confused and irregular manner, some of them dry, others fenny; besides they are all covered with great reeds like pikes, which obstruct leaving the channels that part them: and into those confused places the Cossacks make their retreat, which they call Schartywiza Wyskowa, that is, the treasure of the army. All these islands are drowned in spring, and only the place on which the ruins remain dry. The river is full a league between the two banks. In these places it is that all the power of the Turks can do no good; many Turkish gallies have been lost there as they purr'd the Cossacks returning from the Black Sea: for being got into this labyrinth, they could not find their way back, and the Cossacks with their boats play'd upon them, drawing them in athwart the reeds. Ever since then the gally's do not go up the river above four or five leagues. It is believed that there are many pieces of cannon in Scznitza Wyskowa, hid there by the Cossacks in the channels, and none of the Polanders could find them out: for besides that they do not go into those parts, the Cossacks who are very close will not reveal the secret to them, and there are but few Cossacks that know it. All the cannon they take from the Turks they sink; may their money is hid there too, and they only take it out as they have occasion, every Cossack having his particular hiding place. For after pilaging among the Turks they divide the spoil,
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 spoil, when they return to these parts; then every one hides his little concern, as has been said, that is, such things as will not decay under water.

In these places they make their Cobs, that is, boats to cross the sea, which are about sixty foot long, ten or twelve in breadth, and eight in depth, with two rudders as we shall shew in their draught.

Kair is an island five or six leagues long, all plain, and cover'd partly with reeds, and partly with willows: when the channel runs on the Russian side, the island is larger towards Tartary. The west side is never drowned.

Wielkiy Woda, that is, the great water opposite to Skwarke, where there are but few islands, and in the midst of the river an empty space without any.

Nojazowka is an island above two leagues long, without any wood, and drowned in spring. The Tartars pass over across this island, as they do across Kair Kojmaka, which is but half a league. Betwixt this island and Russian is a channel called Kojmaka, down which the Cossacks roll when they go to sea, for fear of being discovered by the guard kept at the ancient ruins of the castle of Aflan Karodiche upon the strait of Twowen, for there the Turks always keep guard.

Tawuen is a straight and great passage of the Tartars, because there the river runs all clear without interruption, and is not above five hundred paces over. The Russian side is very high and steep, but the other bank is low, which is the island of Tawuen, yet not subject to be drowned, and is a proper place to erect a fort, to curb the Cossacks and prevent their going to sea. The river runs all together, that is, it makes but one channel till two leagues below, where it begins to spread and make islands and channels again.

The island of Tawuen is about two leagues and a half long, and a third part of a league over. The channel between the said island and Tartary is Konskowoda, whereof we have spoken. When the river is not swollen, it is fordable; about half the island floods on the west side.

The island Kojmy is about half a league long, but drowned.

The island Burbanks about the same length, and flooded, but is a place where the Tartars pass over, tho' there are three channels there, viz. the Konskowoda, and the Dnieper twice, and none of these channels are fordable.

Between Kuczkow and Orzakow there are five places where the Tartars may pass over.

The first is Kuczkow.

The second Nojazowka: This pass is very troublesome, being at least three quarters of a league over; being full of islands and reeds troublesome to pass, and several channels: Besides, the Tartars are afraid of the Cossacks, who are not generally far from those parts, and lay ambuses for them.

The third and best is Twown, being the most convenient, as well in regard it is but a day's journey from Crim Tartary, as because the passage is easier, there being but two channels; the first Konskowoda, commonly fordable in that place; then the Dnieper, that must be swam, but it is not very wide, yet may be about five or six hundred paces.

The fourth is Burbanks, not so good as the last; there are three very large channels to cross, viz. Konskowoda and the Dnieper twice, all three not fordable.

The fifth and last is Orzakow, which is the mouth of the Dnieper, a large French league over. The Tartars pass it thus, they have flat boats, across which they lay poys, to which they tie their horses one before another, and as many on the one side as on the other to balance equally; they put their baggage into the boats, make the beasts swim: the horses fo y'd, follow, and easily cross the mouth of the river; it puts them out of breath, but being tied short to the pole which bears them up, and the boats going gently along, they get over with ease; this is to be understood in fair calm weather. In my time the Turks pass'd all their cavalry over in this manner, and it consisted of forty thousand horse, when the grand seignior sent to besiege Ozow, or Azak, a town upon the Don, which the Muscovite Cossacks had taken the year before, which was 1642, from the Turks, and he carried it.

Three leagues above Donczakow is the mouth of Bok, where there is a triangular island half a league long opposite to Semenoviruk.

Above Semenoviruk on the Bok is Wnaradnaukriza, which is a fountain of water on a precipice; a pleasant place, and fit to be inhabited, as well for the convenience of wood, as for the mills that might be made there. Andre Olivo is an island about a league long, and a quarter over, full of wood. Piczim Brod is very fordable, the river does not carry there above three foot of water, is narrow, and the banks of an easy ascent, so that heavy cannon might pass over there. Below that place the river is navigable, and above fordable in many places, as may be observed in the map. Krzemenzow is an island about one thousand and five hundred or two thousand paces in length, a thousand in breadth, and between twenty and twenty five foot high.
high; upright on the north side, and low on the south. Wood for building is but
half a league off towards Oczakow. North
of the said island on the shore, there is a
convenient place enough to erect a castle or
fort, encompassed with deep valleys like
precipices. Ozcze Samary or Konefopol
Novy, is the last dwelling-place the Polan-
ders have towards Oczakow, which I found-
ed in the year 1634, and in 1635 I caused
a fort royal to be built there; a good place
of arms might be there made against the
Turk.

Let us return to Oczakow, to inform the
reader, that it is a town belonging to the
Turk upon the mouth of the Dnieper,
called in the Turkish language Dziancrimen-
da. This town secures the galleys that
guard the mouth of the Boryskenes, to hider
the Coffacks from running down into the
Black Sea. There is no harbour, but
only good anchoring. Under the castle
there are two towns feated on a hill inclining
on one side, and an absolute preci-
pice on the other, well secured from the
south-west to the north-west. The walls of
the castle are about twenty five foot nigh,
but those about the town are much lower.
In the town there are about two thousand
inhabitants. South of those towns there
is another little castle in the nature of a
platform, on which some pieces of cannon
are planted to shoot crofs the river to the
other side of the Boriskenes (which is at
least a league wide of the mouth) where
there is a tower in which the Turks keep
guard to discovery the Coffacks at a distance
on the sea, and give the signal to the
galleys. But the Coffacks laugh at that, for
they can pass and repass, as I shall shew
hereafter.

About a league from Oczakow towards
the south-west there is a good harbour,
called Berezan, the mouth of it is at least
two thousand paces over; there is no
puffing it without a boat; it is deep en-
ough for galleys, which can run two
leagues up the river that makes the harbour,
its name is Pucezbrisch.

Jezero, that is lake Telgel, is eight
leagues along, and between the 7th and 8th
part of a league over; there is a natural
dike or bank along the sea-shore to hinder
the lake and sea from mixing. It breeds
such abundance of fish, that the water
flinks for want of an outlet.

Jezero Kualink is two thousand paces
from the sea, and is as full of fish as the
other. There go caravans to these two
lakes from above fifty leagues off for fish.
There are carps and pikes of a wonder-
ful bigness.

Bielegrad is feated a league from the sea
upon the river Nispier, which the Turks
call Kiermen. This town is also subject Beau-
to the Turk.

Kilia is another Turkish town, walled
round, and with a countercarp. The cafe-
tle is feated above the town upon the ri-
er Danube, a league from its mouth. On
the other bank opposite to it is old Kilia,
of which some ruins are full to be seen.

Budziak is between Bielegrad and Kilia, Budziak,
where is a plain about twelve leagues in
length, and five or six in breadth, whither
the mutinous Tartars, who own neither
the Chmam nor Turk, retire. There
are about eighty or ninety villages of those
libertine Tartars, who daily run into the
defert plains to steal Christians and fell them
to the galleys, for they live upon rapine
like birds of prey. They sometimes break
into the Ukraine and Podolia, but make no
long stay there, and are forced to retire
haftily, because they are not above four or
five thousand Tartars; but they are conti-
nually upon the borders, and in the defert
places. Their villages are movablc, and
their houfes built upon two wheels, like
the shepherds huts in France; for when
they have eaten up the grass in one valley,
they raise the camp and remove, as I shall
at last relate.

Tendra is an island three or four leagues
from the mouth of the Dnieper, but plain,
with some bithes: In it there is very good
fresh water, and all about it good anchoring.

Two leagues from the mouth of the
Danube is a low island about two leagues
in compass, in which there is also fresh
water; the Turks call it Illanada, that is,
island of serpents.

Smil is a Turkish town, not walled; A Smil on
the Danube above Smil is the place where O
The great Turk laid a bridge over, in
1620, when he came into Podolia with fix
hundred thousand fighting men; it is a
cannon shot below Obizica, and yet he
did nothing but take a poor castle called
Kofin, which is upon the river Nispier in
Walachia; and the Poles delivered it up
on condition the Turk should return to
Constaninople; which he did, after losing
above eighty thousand men, either by the
sword or distempers that raged in his army.
The river in that place is very nar-
row, not above five or fix hundred paces
over, for the Turks with their bows shoot
over it. Below that bridge the Danube
divides into several branches, and the chief
channel runs down to Kilia.

Between Rose and Obizica are two
islands, as may be seen; Pallas is a small
island between the Danube and the sea,
about two thousand paces in circumference,
being round and encompassed with preci-
pices, and all woodcd; but every year the
Danube...
A Description of Crim Tartary.

Crim is a great peninsula in the Black Sea, south of Muscovy: It is full of Tartars come out of the great Tartary, who have a king whom they call cham, who holds of the great Turk; and these are the Tartars who often make inroads into Poland and Muscovy, to the number of eighty thousand, who burn and ravage all they find in their way; and then return home with fifty or sixty thousand Russian slaves, and sell them to serve aboard the galleys, for these people live only upon rapine.

This peninsula's isthmus is not above half a league over, which if cut it would be an island: Upon it there is a pitiful town without any wall, with only a ditch about it twenty foot wide, and fix or seven foot deep, half fill'd up, encompass'd with a poor rampart fix or seven foot high, and about fifteen foot thick. This town is feated about three hundred paces from the eastern shore; has a stone castle, inclos'd within another castle, which encompassa it round. And from this town to the western shore there is about half a league, and a ditch that reaches to the sea. In the town there are not above four hundred inhabitants: The Tartars call it Or, and the Polanders, Pepecip, that is in English, a land trench'd about; for which reason geographers call that part of Tartary, Tartaria Precedens.

Kafscho is an ancient town eastward, belonging to the cham; it may contain about two thousand inhabitants, and has a harbour.

Goelperkan, or Cherbonne, is an ancient ruin'd place.

Bacislary is the cham of Tartary's place of abode, and has about two thousand inhabitants.

Alma, or Foczola, is a village where there is a catholic church dedicated to St. John, it contains about fifty houses.

Baluchiana, a port and town, where they build the grand feignor's ships, galleys, and galleons. The mouth of the harbour is about forty paces over, the port itself about eight hundred paces in length and four hundred and fifty in breadth: What water it has I cannot learn; or what bottom, whether sand, owze, or rock; but it is likely to be above fifteen foot, since vessels of above five hundred tun go in loaded. This borough has not above one hundred and twenty houses. It is one of the pleasantest places, and best harbours in the world, for a ship is always afloat in it; and whatever storm blows, it is not tossed, for it is sheltered from all winds by high mountains that inclose the harbour.

Mantsyp is a pitiful castle, upon a mountain called Baba: All the inhabitants are Jews, and there cannot be above sixty houses.

Caffa is the capital city of Crim Tartary, Caffa is where there is a Turkish governor for the grand feignor. The Tartars do not much live in this city; but most of the inhabitants are Christians, ferved by flayes they buy of the Tartars, who trade in Poland and Muscovy. In this town there are twelve Greek churches, two and thirty of Armenians, and one of Catholicks, call'd S. Peter: It may contain five or six thousand houses, but there are in it thirty thousand vessels, for in that country they make use of no other navis. This is a city of great trade, and deals to Constantinople, Trebizond, Sinope, and other places; and in short to all parts, as well within the Black Sea, as throughout all the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

Crimenda is very ancient, belongs to other the cham, and has about an hundred town houses.

Karabu also belongs to the cham, and has about two thousand houses.

Tyfka, where the salt-pits are, has about eighty houses.

Comb is about two thousand houses.

Kery is about one hundred houses.

Achmeceyry about a hundred and fifty houses.

Arapat, or Orkofe, is a stone castle which has a tower seated on the neck of a peninsula, inclosed by the sea of Liman and Tineka Woda; and this neck is not above half a quarter of a league over, and is palisado'd from sea to sea. The peninsula is called by our Caffacks, Caffa, because it is shaped like a scythe; there it is the cham keeps his breed, which is accounted to amount to above seventy thousand horses.
A Description of

Crim Tartary.

The river Kabats produces vines.

On the river Sagre are abundance of gardens, and much fruit.

The strait between Kercy and Taman is not above three or four French leagues over.

Taman is a town belonging to the Turk, in the country of Circassia. This borough has a poorcastle, where about thirty Hanickares keep guard; as is the like at Temruk, that secures the pafs at Azak, or at Zouf, which is a town of note. At the mouth of the river Donais, eaf of Taman, is the country of the Circassians, who are Christian Tartars, and look'd upon as the faithfullest.

Of the Crim Tartars.

SINCE we are upon the Tartar country, I think it will not be amis to say somewhat of their manners, way of living, how they make war in the field, what order they observe in marching through an enemy's country, and how they make their retreats into the desert plains.

The Tartars for several days after they are born, do not open their eyes, like the dogs and other creatures; their stature is low, for the tallet of them are scarce above the height of a midling man; they are rather slender than gros, but lufty and bony, their stomach high and large, their shoulders thick,
A Description of Crim Tartary.

Their weapons are a scimitar, a bow and quiver, with eighteen or twenty arrows, a knife stuck in at their girth, a flint to strike fire, an awl, with five or six fathom of small leather thongs, to bind the prifoners they catch. Every one of them carries a fun-dial in his pocket. Only the richest wear coats of mail, the others for want of better provision go to the war without any armour. They are all good horfemen, and relolute, but fit ill, their legs being bent, because they ride short, and fo they fit a horfeback as a monkey would upon a hare; yet for all that they are very active a horfeback, and fo expert, that as they ride a large trot, they will leap off one horfe when he is tired upon another they lead, that they may fly the better when pursu'd, and the horfe as soon as eaf'd of his mafter's weight comes about to his right hand, and keeps along even with him, to be ready to receive him again when he has occasion to mount him, according to their ufual manner of activity. Thus are the horfes taught to attend their maf ters. In other regards the horfes are ugly and ill shaped, but good to endure fatigue; for tho' Bagemates (fo they call that fort of horfes) that have a very thick mane, and hanging down to the ground, and their tail in the same manner, are the only beafts for running twenty or thirty leagues without draw- ing bit.

Most of the common fort of tho' that have remove from place to place do not eat diet bread, unless they be among us. They had rather eat horfe-flefh than beef, yew-mutton, or goans, for they know nothing of weather-mutton; and they kill no horfe till he is very fick, and no hopes left of his being ever serviceable; and though the horfe should die naturally or any di ftemper whatsoever, they will not forbear eating him, for it is to be conceived that they are not at all dainty. They that go to war live after the fame manner, and join ten in a mafi; and when any horfe among them is not able to travel, they cut his throat; and if they can get any meal they mix it with the blood, as if it were hogs-blood to make puddings; then they boil it in a pot, and eat that as a curious dlish. The flesh they dress thus, they quarter the horfe, and lend their comrades that want three quarters, keeping for themselves only a hind-quarter, which they cut out in as large ficces as they can in the fleshier part, and only an inch or two thick; this they lay upon their horfe's back, and the faddle over it, girding him as tight as they can: then they mount, ride three or four hours a gallop, for all the army goes the fame pace. Then they alight.
A Description of Crim Tartary.

Since we have said how they live in the field, we will now give an account how they enter an enemy's country to pillage and burn, and carry away slaves.

When the chem, their lord, receives orders from the grand seignior to break into Poland, he with all expedition gathers his troops, that is, eighty thousand men, when he goes in person, for at other times their armies confit but of forty or fifty thousand men, when a morza commands them. Their irruptions are generally about the beginning of January, but always in winter, that they may meet with no obstacles in their way, and that the rivers and marshes may not hinder them from ranging wherefover they are directed. Being assembled and multered, they advance; but the reader must observe, that the Crim Tartary lies between 46 and 47 degrees of north latitude, yet the desert plains that lie north of them, are covered all the winter with snow till March, and this encourages them to undertake such a long course, because their horses are not shod, and the snow faves their feet, which could not be where the ground bare, for the hardhens of the frost would batter their hoofs. The greatest and richest men among them shoo their horses with horn, and fasten it to the hoof with leather; but that is not lafting; for which reason they dread a winter when the snow does not lie, and the frost, where their hoofs that are best shod will flip. Their marches are but short, generally about six French leagues, and so move on day after day, laying their busines to that they may be back before the frost breaks, and make their retreat in safety. Thus they come to the frontiers of Poland, still travelling along the valleys they are acquainted with, and which seem to succeed one another: and this they do to secure themselves in the open country, and prevent being repulsed by the Coljacks who lie in wait in several places to discover when they come, and what way they take, to alarm the country. But the Tartars are so cunning, as I observed, that they travel through the deep valleys only, and at night when they encamp, they make no fire; for the same reason they send out parties to discover, and endeavour to take some Coljacks that may give them intelligence of their enemies: so the watchful and cunning left surprizes his enemy. Thus the Tartars march one hundred in front, that is three hundred hoofs, for every one of them leads two, which serve for relays, as has been said before: their front may extend eight hundred or a thousand paces, and they are eight hundred or a thousand in file, which reaches three long leagues, or four, when they keep close, for at other times they extend above ten leagues.
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This is wonderful to those that have not seen it, for eighty thousand Tartars make up above two hundred thousand horses. Trees are not thicker in the woods than horses are at that time in the field; and to see them at a distance, they look like a cloud rising in the horizon, which increases as it rises, and strikes a terror into the boldest, I mean those who are not used to see such multitudes together. Thus these mighty armies march, halting every hour, about half a quarter of an hour, to give their horses time to stale; and they are so well managed, that they do it as soon as they stop; then the Tartars alight and pits too. They remount immediately, and go on, all which is done only by the signal of a whistle; and when they are come within three or four leagues of the borders, they lie still two or three days in some place chosen on purpose, where they think they are concealed; there they give out orders, and refresh their army, which they dispose in this manner. They divide it into three parts, two thirds are to compose one body, the other third is subdivided into two parts, each of these two making a wing, one on the right, the other on the left. In this order they enter the country. The main body moves slowly (which in their language they call Choche) with the wings, but continually without halting day or night, allowing but an hour to refresh, till they are got fifty or eighty leagues into the country without doing any harm. But as soon as they begin to march back, the body holds the same pace; then the general diffuses the two wings, which have liberty each on its own side to fray ten or twelve leagues from the main body, but that is to be understood half of the way forward, and the other half sideways. I had almost forgot to say, that each wing, which may consist of eight or ten thousand men, is again subdivided into ten or twelve squadrons, of five or six hundred men each, who run up and down to the villages, incompa each, making four corps de garde about each village, and great fires all the night, for fear any peafant should escape them; then they fall to pillaging and burning, kill all that make any resistance, and take and carry away all that submit, not only men, women, and fucking babes, but the cattle, horfes, cows, oxen, fheep, goats, &c. As for the swine, they drive and flut them up in a barn or fuch like place, and hire the four corners, so great is the loathing they have for those creatures. The wings being allowed to fray but ten or twelve leagues (as has been faid) return with their booty to the main body, which is easily done; for they leave a great track, marching above fifty in front, fo that they have nothing to do but to follow; and in four or five hours they join their body again, where as soon as they are come, two other wings, confifting of the like number as the former, go out on the right and left to make much the fame havoc: then they come in, and two others go out, and fo continue their excursions without ever diminishing their body, which, as has been mentioned, makes two thirds of the army, and move gently, to be always in breath, and ready to fight the Polifh army, if they should meet it; though their design is not to meet but to avoid it, as near as possible. They never return the fame way they broke in, but take a compafs, the better to escape the Polifh army: for they always fight in their own defence, naif and they muft be forced to it, without they knew themselves to be ten to one; and yet would they consider of it before they fell on; for these robbers (fo we may call the Tartars) do not enter Poland to fight, but to pillage and rob by way of surprize. When the Poflanders meet them, they make work, forcing them to get home faster than their usual pace. At other times, after they have sufficiently frayed, plundered and robbed, they enter upon the defart plains of the frontiers, thirty or forty leagues in length; and being in that place of safety, make a great halt, recovering breath, and putting themselves into order, if they were in any confusion on account of meeting the Polishers.

That day ev'n night they bring together all their booty, which confifts in flavas and cattle, and divide it among themselves. It is a fight would grieve the moft ftony heart to fee a husband parted from his wife, and the mother from her daughter, without hopes, of ever seeing one another, being fallen into miserable flavery, under Makomet infidels, who use them inhumanly. Their brutifh nature causing them to commit a thousand enormities, as ravifhing of maids, forcing of women in the fight of their parents and husbands, and circumflying their children in their presence, to devote them to Makomet. In short, it would move the moft infensible to compassion to hear the cries and lamentations of those wretched Rufians; for thofe people f ing and roar when they cry. Thofe poor creatures are dispered feveral ways, fome for Confantinople, fome for Crim Tartary, and fome for Anatolia, &c.

Thus the Tartars gather and carry away above fifty thoufand fouls in lefs than a fortnight; thus they ufe their fлавes when they have shared them, and then fell them if they think fit, when they return into their country.

Now let us relate how the Tartars enter Poland in summer, being generally but ten
or twelve thousand strong, because if they came in a greater number, they would be too soon discover'd. Thus it is.

When they are within twenty or thirty leagues of the frontiers, they divide their army into ten or twelve squadrons, each of them containing about a thousand horse: five or six of these troops they send to the right, about a league or a league and a half distant from one another; the other five or six squadrons doing the same on the left, that their front may extend ten or twelve leagues, sending out careful scouts above a league before them to get intelligence, that they may know how to proceed. In this manner they travel athwart, keeping close together, appointing to meet again upon a day prefixed at a certain place of rendezvous, two or three leagues from the frontiers, like several beaks joining to one common center. The reason why they march in several distinct bodies, is, that if the Cossacks, who lie two or three leagues out in the plains as sentinels to observe their motions, should spy them, they may not judge them to be so great a number, being able to give an account but of the squadron they see. For these Cossacks having discover'd the Tartars at a distance, immediately retire to alarm the country, and seeing but a thousand or thereabouts, are not much frightened at that number, but are surpriz'd some days after they have received the news. The Tartars enter upon the frontier after this manner, they run along between two great rivers, and always keep the upper country, seeking the heads of little rivers that fall into the great ones, some into one and some into another: by this means they meet with no obstruction in their inroads, plunder and ravage as the others do in winter, but never go above ten or twelve leagues up the country, and immediately return. At most they stay but two days in the country, and then retire as we said before, divide the spoil, and every one returns home.

These Tartars are libertines, who obey neither the Cham nor Turk, and live in Budziak, which is a plain lying between the mouths of the Niester and the Danube, as we said before, where in my time there were at least twenty thousand of them that had fled, or were banished thither. They are braver than the Tartars that dwell in Crim-Tartary, being better exercised, and daily upon action: They are also better mounted than the others. The plains lying between Budziak and the Ukraine are generally for'd with eight or ten thousand Tartars, who live divided in troops of about a thousand each, ten or twelve leagues afield, to seek their fortune: and because of the danger there is in crossing those plains, the Cossacks go in taborts, that is, they travel in the middle of their caravans, which march in two files on their flanks, eight or ten of them in the front, and as many in the rear: they themselves are in the middle with firelocks, and half-pikes and scythes upon long poles; the best mounted among them about their taborts, with a centinell a quarter of a league before them, another at the same distance behind, and one upon each flank. If these discover...
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Tartars, they make a sign, and the tabort halts. If the Tartars are discovered first, the Coffacks beat them; and if the Tartars, discover the Coffacks first, they give them a fierce assault by way of surprize in their tabort. In short, they who travel over those plains must have, as the Italians term it, good feet and good eyes. I have often met them in the field at least five hundred together, who assaulted us in our tabort; and though I had but fifty or sixty Coffacks with me, they could do us no harm, nor could we gain any advantage over them, for they would not come within the reach of our arms; but after making several essays as if they would fall upon us, and let fall showers of arrows on our heads, for they shoot flights twice as far as our arms will carry, they go off and cunningly hide themselves in the plains to surprize some Caravans before they are dis- cover'd. You must understand that those plains are cover'd with grass two foot high, so that they cannot go without treading it down, which leaves such a track as it is easy to guess what number they were, and which way they went; and therefore for fear of being pursu'd by a greater power, they have found out this contrivance, that if there are four hundred in a troop, they will make four ranks of about an hundred men each, some march north, others south, others east, and others west; every one of them goes about a league and a half strait on its way, and then each little parcel divides into three of about thirty three in a company, who move, as is mention'd before, excepting towards the river; then at about half a league distance they divide into three again, and so travel till they come to be but ten or twelve together, as may be better conceived by the draught than can be explain'd by words.

All this is done in less than an hour and a half, and riding a large trot; for when they are discover'd they can never make haste enough; they have all of them these tricks at their fingers end, and know all the plains as well as pilots know their harbours. Every little squadron of ten or eleven crosses the country at discretion, without ever meeting in their range, but at a day appointed they rendezvous ten
or twelve leagues from the place where
they broke up, in some bottom where there
is water and good grass, for there they lie.
Every little troop travels by itself; some
have but a little way to the rendezvous,
but others by reason of their windings and
the compass they take, have a long jour-
ney; and the grass trod but by eleven
horses, rides again the next day, so that
no sign remains. When together they lie
hid some days, then move in a body, and
tall upon some open town on the fron-
tiers, which they surprize and carry;
which done, they fly, as has been said
before. This crafty method have the Tar-
tars found out to conceal themselves in
the plains, and the better to delude the
Cossacks, who pursue them hastily, knowing
they are not above five or six hundred:
the Cossacks mount to the number of one
thousand or twelve hundred, pursue them,
seek the tracks, and having found them,
follow them to the maze abovemention'd,
where their measures are broken, and they
know not where to look for them, be-
cause the track goes every way, which
obliges them to return home, and say
they could see nothing. You see how dif-
cult a matter it is to find those Tartars,
unless they light upon them by chance,
eating or drinking, or resting at night,
but always upon their guard. Their eyes
are sharper and clearer than ours, because
they are not so open, and therefore the
rays are stronger, and they see better than
we do: They discover us before we do
them, and policy, not strength, carries
it. If they meet in the morning or even-
ing an hour before sun-rising, or after his
setting, they both contrive to have the sun
on their back, as two ships at sea strive
for the wind. If the Poles fall in with
the Tartars, and they find they are not
strong enough to stand them with sword
in hand, they will scatter like flies, and
run every one a several way, shooting
with their bow as they gallop full speed,
so dexterously that they never miss their
man at fifty or a hundred paces distance.

How they fight.

The Poles cannot pursue them, their
horses being shorter winded than the Tartars.
These rally again a quarter of a league off,
give a fresh charge upon the Poles,
and when drove diperse again, shooting
over their left shoulder, for they cannot over
the right, and so tire the Poles that
they are forced to go off: and this is when
the Tartars, as I said before, perceive they
are ten to one, otherwise they go clear off
without looking back. Thus those peo-
ple made war in that country.

Now let us give an account how the
Tartars swim rivers, and the biggest
in Europe. All their horses swim well,
especially in that country which is cold, and
the water heavier than ours in France, as
not being so well purged by the sun: but
I am satisfied that were their horses brought
into France, they would not cross the Seine
as they do the Borzhbene; for, as I said,
the water is heavier, and consequently bears
other bodies better, as I have found by
experience. When their army would cross
the Borzhbene, which is the greatest river
in that country, they seek out where the
banks are easieth on both sides, and every
one provides ruffles, or reeds, as they find,
and make two little trusses, three foot long
and ten or twelve inches thick, about a
foot distant from one another, and joint'd
together with three sticks well bound at
top, and one under from corner to corner,
well fastened and tied to the horse's tail.
Then the Tartar puts his saddle upon his
floe, strips himself, lays his clothes on
the saddle, and on that his bow, arrows
and scymitar, all well bound and fastened
together; then enters the river stark naked
with a whip in his hand, and drives on his
horse with his bridle on his neck, which
yet
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Yet he holds sometimes with one hand and sometimes with the other, together with the mane; and so putting on his horse, makes him swim, and he swims with one hand, holding the mane with the other, and the bridle which he never quits; and thus leads his horse, putting him on with the whip till he has past the river. Then when his horse finds his feet upon the other side, and the water reaches not to his belly, he stops him, takes the float from his tail, and carries it afloat. All of them pass together in this manner, for they make a front half a league in length upon the river. All the cattle pass in the same manner. This is what I could learn of the Tartars.

It remains that we perform what we promised before, which is, how the Cofjacks choose their general, as also how they make their excursions, crossting all the Black Sea even to Anatolia, to make war upon the Turks. Thus it is they choose their general: when all the old colonels and ancient Cofjacks, who are in esteem among them, are assembled together, every one gives his vote for the man he thinks fittest for the employment, and he that has most voices carries it. If he that is chosen will not accept of the place, excusing himself as being incapable of it, or for want of experience, or his great age, that does him no good, for they make no other answer, but that he is not worthy of that honour, and immediately kill him upon the spot as a traitor, and it is they themselves that are treacherous in so doing, which you may remember I said they were when I spoke of their manners and frequent infidelity. If the Cofjack elected accepts of the generalship, he thanks the assembly for the honour done him, though unworthy and incapable of that post, yet professes he will use his utmost endeavours to become worthy to serve them either in general or in particular, and that his life shall be always exposed for the service of his brethren (to they call another: having spoke these words, they all shout, Vivas, vivas, &c. then they go in order to pay their respects to him, and the general gives them his hand, which is the manner of saluting one another among them. This is the manner of choosing their general, which is often done in the desert plains. They are very obedient to him, and in their language he is called beiteman. His power is absolute, and he can behead and impale those that are faulty. They are very severe, but do nothing without the council of war, which they call rudd. The general may fall into disgrace, if he have not such conduct when he leads them out to war that no disaster befal them, and if he does not appear brave and politick upon any unexpected or unlucky accidents; for if he commits any act of cowardice, they kill him as a traitor. Immediately they choose another among themselves in the usual manner, as was said before. It is a troublesome employment to lead and command them, and unfortunate to him it falls upon; for during seventeen years I served in the country, all that had this post died miserably.

When they intend to go to sea, it is without the king's leave, but they take it of their general, and then they hold a rudd, that is, a council, and choose a general to command them during that expedition, observing the same ceremonies we have mentioned in the election of their great general, but this now chosen is but for a time. Then they march to their Szaboejza, Worskowa, that is, their place of rendezvous, and there build boats about sixty foot long, ten or twelve foot wide, and twelve foot deep; these boats have no keel, but
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but are built upon bottoms made of the wood of the willow about forty five foot in length, and railed with planks ten or twelve foot long, and about a foot broad, which they pin or nail one over another, like the common boats upon rivers, till they come to twelve foot in height, and sixty in length, stretching out in length and breadth the higher they go. This will be better understood by the rough draught I have inserted here. You may observe they have great bundles of large reeds put together as thick as a barrel end to end, and reaching the whole length of the vessel, well bound with bands made of lime or cherry-tree; they build them as our carpenters do with ribs and cross-pieces, and then pitch them, and have two rudders one at each end, as appears in the draught, because the boats being so very long, they should lose much time in going about when they are forced to fly back. They have commonly ten or fifteen oars of a side, and row faster than the Turkifh galleys: they have also one mast, which carries an ill-shaped sail made use of only in very fair weather, for they had rather row when it blows hard. These vessels have no deck, and when they are full of water, the reeds above-mentioned tied quite round the boat, keep it from sinking. Their billet is in a run ten foot long, and four foot diameter, fast bound; and they take out the billet at the bung. They have also a puncheon or half tun of boiled millet, and another of dough dissolved in water, which they eat mixed with the millet, and make great account of it: this serves for meat and drink, and taftes fourth; they call it falamake, that is, a dainty food. For my part, I found no delicacy in it, and when I made ufe of it upon my voyages, it was for want of better. These people are very sober, and if there be a drunkard found among them, the general caufes him to be turned out; therefore they are not permitted to carry any brandy, being very obfervant of fobriety in their expeditions and enterprizes.

When they resolve to make war upon the Tartars in revenge for the mifchiefes received from them, they take their opportunity in autumn. To this purpofe they fend all necessaries for their voyage and enterprize, and for the building of ships and other ufoes, to the Zaporouys: they build or fix thoufand Coffacks all good able men well armed take the field, and repair to Zaporouy to build their boats: fiftty of them go about a boat, and finish it in a fortnight; for, as has been faid, they are of all trades. Thus in three weeks time they make ready eighty or a hundred boats, fuch as I described above; between fifty and feventy men go aboard each vessel, with each of them two firelocks and a fcyrnitar, carry four or five falconets upon the fides of the vefsel, and provisions proper for them. They wear a hirt and drawers, have a shirt, a pitiful gown, a cap, fix pounds of cannon powder, and ball enough for their small arms and falconets, and every one carries a quadrant. This is the flying army of the Coffacks on the Black Sea, able to terrify the beft towns in Anatolia.

Thus provided, they run down the Borjibenes; the admiral carries his diftinction upon the mast, and generally has the van, their boats keep fo close that the oars almoft claffh. They have common notice of their coming, and keeps several galleys ready at the mouth of the Borjibenes to hinder their coming out; but the Coffacks, who are cunninger, flip out in a dark night about the new moon, lying hid They fea among the reeds that are three or four leagues up the Borjibenes, where the galleys dare not go, having fear'd ill there formerly to back and think it enough to wait their coming the latest out, in which they are always surprized: at the beginning of autumn, yet the Coffacks cannot fly by fo swiftly but they are discovered, then all the country takes the alarm, and it runs as far as Constantinople. The grand feignior fends express all along the coft of Anatolia, Bulgaria, and Romania, that all people may be upon their guard, giving them notice that the Coffacks are at fea. But all this is to no purpofe, for they make such ufe of their time, that in thirty fix or forty hours time they are in Anatolia, where they land with every man his firelock, leaving but two men and two boys to keep each boat: there they surprize towns, take pillage and burn them, and sometimes go a league up the country, but return immediately, and go aboard with their booty, hafting away to try their fortune in another place. If by chance they meet with any, they fall on; if not, they return home with their booty. If they find any Turkifh galleys or other ships, they pursue, attack and make themselves masters of them, which they do in this manner: their boats are not above two foot and a half above water, and they discover a ship or galley before they themselves can be perceived by them: Then they flrike their masts, obferve how the enemy winds, and endeavour to have the fun upon their backs at night; then an hour before fun-fetting they row with all their might towards the ship or galley till they come within a league of it, for fear of lofing fight of it, and fo continue: Then about midnight (the signal being given) they pull up again amain towards the vefsel, half the crew ready to fight, only expecting when they come together
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Who in the ship or galley are

admonished to be attacked by eighteen or a

hundred vessels, which fill them full of men,

and in a moment bear all down: this done,

they pilage what they find in silver, or

goods of no great bulk, that cannot be

looted by the water, as also the bows guns,

and what they think can serve them, then

sink the vessel and men in it. This is the

practice of the Cofjacks: had they skill to

manage a ship or galley, they might carry

it away, but they have not that knack.

When they are to return home, the guards

are doubled upon the mouth of the Borj

thones; but tho' weak they laugh at that,

for when they have been forced to fight,

they have often loft many men, and the

sea has swallowed some of their vessels, for

they cannot be all so good, but some must

fail. Therefore they land in a creek, three

or four leagues east of Oczakow, where

there is a valley very low, about a quarter

of a league in length, the spring tides

sometimes overflowing it half a foot deep,

and is about three leagues over to the Bo-

rijthones: there two or three hundred Cof

jacks draw their boats across one after an-

other, and in two or three days they are in

the Borjthones with their booty. Thus

they avoid fighting the galleys that keep

the mouth of the river of Oczakow. To

conclude, they return to their Karbenicz

a, where they share the spoil, as was said

before. Befides this, they have another re

uge, they return by the mouth of Don,

through a strait that lies between Taman

and Kerch, and run up the mouth to the

river Minus, and as far as this river is

navigable, from whence to Tzartzouda is but

a league, and Tzartzouda falls into the

Samar, which runs into the Dnieper a league

above Kudac, as may be seen in the map.

But they rarely return this way, because

it is too long for them to return to Zapo

rov. Sometimes they go this way out to

sea, when there is a great force at the

mouth of the Borjthones to obstruct their

coming out, or that they have but twenty

or twenty five boats.

When the galleys meet them at sea in

the day time, they set them hard with

their guns, flattering them like so many

rooks, knock several, and put them in such

a consternation, that those who escape make

haste to put in wherefoever they can. But

when they fight with the galleys, they do

not ply their oars, which are lashed to the

side by withs; and when they have fired a

musquet, their comrades give them another

ready loaden to fire again, and thus they

ply it without ceasing, and effectually.

The galleys are not able to board one of

them, but their cannon does them much

harm. Upon these occasions they com-

monly lose two thirds of their men, and

rarely come off with half, but they bring

rich booty, as Spanish pieces of eight, Ara

bian sequines, carpets, cloth of gold, cot

ton, silk, and other commodities of great

value. Thus the Cofjacks live, and these

are their revenues; for as for trades they

use none, but drinking and debauching

among their friends when they return home.

To proceed in the performance of what

I promised, something must be said of the

customs they observe in some of their mar

riages, and how they make love, which will

seem odd and incredible to some per

sons. There, contrary to the practice of

all other nations, the maids make love to

those young men they take a liking to;

and a certain superstition they have among

them, and observe punctually, is the cause

they seldom mis of their aim, and they

are more sure to succeed than the men

would be, if application were made by

them. This is the manner of it.

The maid that is in love goes to the How the

young man's father's house, at such a time

as she judges he may find the father, mo

ther, and gallant together. Coming into

the room, she says, Pomagaboa, that is,

God bless you, the common salutation

used at entering their houses. Having

taken her place, she compliments him that

has won her heart, and speaks to him in

these words, Juan, fedur, demitie, waoie,

miitka, &c. (in short, she calls him by one

of these names, which are most usual am

ong them); perceiving a certain goodness

in your countenance, which shews you

will know how to rule and love your wife;

and hoping from your virtue that you will

be a good Dufpdorge: These good qualities

make me humbly beseech you to accept of

me for your wife. Then she says as much
to the father and mother, praying them
to consent to the match. If they refuse

her, or make some excuse, saying, he is

too young, and not fit to marry; she an

swers, She will never depart till she has

married him, as long as he and she live.

These words being spoken, and the maid

persuading, and politely assuring her will

not depart the room till she has obtained

her desire; after some weeks the father

and mother are forced, not only to consent,

but also to persuade their son to look fa

vourably upon her, that is, as one that is

to be his wife. The youth perceiving the

maid fully bent upon loving him, begins
to look upon her as one that is in time to

be mistress of his inclinations, and there

fore intent is his father and mother to give

him leave to place his affections upon that

maid. And thus amorous maids in that

country cannot mis of being soon provided,

for by persuading they force the father, mo

ther.
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How a peasant may marry a gentlewoman.

It is the custom in all the villages of that country, for all the peasants, with their wives and children, to meet at the usual place of rendezvous, every Sunday and holiday after dinner. The place of rendezvous is the tavern, where they spend the rest of the day a merry making together; but only the men and women drink, while the youth spend their time in dancing to a doude, that is, a horn-pipe. The lord of the place is usually there with all his family to see them dance. Sometimes the lord makes them dance before his castle, which is the most usual place; and there he dances himself, with his wife and children. At that time the gentry and pedants mix together; and it is to be observed, that all the villages of Podolia and Ukraine are for the most part encompassed with underwoods, where there are lurking-places for the peasants to retire in summer, when they are alarmed with the coming of the Tartars. These underwoods may be half a league over; and though the peasants are kept under like fays, nevertheless they have this ancient right and privilege of conveying away, if they can, out of this dancing assembly, a young maiden gentlewoman, though she were their own lord's daughter, provided he does it so discreetly as to come off well, otherwise he is a loth man, and that he can fly into the neighbouring coples, where if he can lie hid four and twenty hours, without being discovered, he is cleared of the rape committed; and if the maid he has flute will marry him, he cannot refuse her without losing his head; if not, he is acquitted of the crime, and cannot be punished: but if he has it happen that he is taken within the twenty four hours, his head is immediately cut off, without any form of law. Though I lived there seventeen years, I never heard that this was once done. I have seen the maids make love to the young men, and often succeed, as I said above; but this lust practice is too dangerous, for a man must have good heels to carry away a maid by force, and run away with her in sight of a considerable company, without being overtaken; and it would be yet harder, unless the maid was confenting to it; besides that at present the peasants are more kept under than they were formerly, and the nobility is grown more haughty and imperious. It is likely this privilege was granted the peasants when the Poles at the election of their kings, preferred him that ran swiftest barefoot, looking upon him as the bravest and best man; as it was old and worth confided in swiftness and activity of body. Hence I suppose it came too, that the nobility make the king swear the day after his election, before the altar, that he will imprison no nobleman for any crime whatsoever, except treason against the state, or himself, four and twenty hours after the fact committed, to shew they had a great value for those that ran well and were nimble. And this may be further observed by the great value they put upon fleet-horses, for that is all they look for, and give any thing for them, so they run well: and this, I guess, is that they may overtake a flying enemy, and fly themselves swiftly when pursued.

Since we have spoken of the amours of the Ruffians, let us say somewhat of the wedding-feast and ceremonies observed at it.

The nuptial ceremonies are these: The youth on both sides are invited, and have orders from the bride and bridegroom to bring all their kindred, to be present at the Wicell, that is, the wedding; to authorize them for performing this duty, each of them has a garland of flowers given him, which he puts upon his arm, carrying a lift of all the guests invited, to whose houses they go the day before the wedding, by two and two. The first of them who delivers the message, and makes the speech, has a rod in his hand. I shall not spend time to give you the account of the clothes, and what varieties are served up to the table; I shall only inform you, that the bride being well drested after their manner, that is, in a long gown of a fade colour'd cloth hanging on the ground, fifteen with whalebone all round, which makes her spread, and laced with broad laces, half slik, and half woollen, her head bare, her
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Before the ceremonies begin, the bridegroom's female kindred carry her into a room, where they strip her stark naked, and search her all round, even her ears, hair, between her toes, and other parts of her body, to see whether there is no blood, pin, or cotton dipped in some red liquor hid about her; and should they find any such thing, it would discomfit the wedding, and cause much disorder: but if they find nothing, they put her on a fine finock of cotton cloth very white and new; and then lay her between two sheets, making the bridegroom fast to bed to her. When they are together, they draw the curtains, and yet most of the people at the wedding come into the room, with the horn-pipe, dancing and every one with a plats in his hand. The women dance and skip, and clap their hands, till the ceremony be absolutely consummated; and if she makes any demonstration of joy at that happy moment, all the company leaps, and clapping their hands, give great acclamations of joy. The bridegroom's kindred are still watching about the bed to hear what is doing, waiting to draw the curtain as soon as the sport is over. Then they give the bride a clean finock, and if on that they take from her they find the tokens of a maiden-head, they make the house ring with joyful acclamations, in which all the kindred joins. After that, when she is dressed, it is after the fashion of women, into which number she is admitted, that is, her head is covered, which is only allowed to them, for maids never wear any thing but their hair, and would look upon it as a disgrace.

Next day another no less comical part is acted, which to those who have not seen it must seem very strange, which is, that they run a staff through both the smock sleeves, turning it the wrong side outwards, and so in great state walk with it all about the town, like a banner bearing the honourable tokens of the combat, that all the people may be witnesses, both of the bride's virginity, and the bridegroom's manhood. All the guests follow with the musick, figuring and dancing more eagerly than before. And in this procession, the young men leading the young maids that were at the wedding, walk all about the town; all the multitude runs out, hearing the noise, and follow them till they return to the house of the new-married couple.

But if on the other side they should not find the marks of honour, every man throws down his glass, and the women forbear singing, for then the staff is spoild, and the bride's kindred disgraced, and out of countenance. There ends the wedding: then they commit a thousand extravagancies in the house, make holes in the pots the meat was dressed in, break off the mouths of the eather cups they drank out of, put a horse collar about the bride's mother's neck; then set her upon a table, and sing a thousand filthy beastly songs to her, giving her to drink in one of those broken-mouthed cups, and upbraid her unmercifully for not having been watchful in preferring her daughter's honour. In short, after having used all the vile language they can think of to her, every one goes home vexed to have been at so disagreeable an entertainment. Especially the kindred of the bride keep in their houses as if they abounded, and continue there some time without stirring abroad, because of the shame of that misfortune. As for the husband, it is left to his choice to keep or leave her; but if he will keep her, he must resolve to put up all affronts that shall be offered him upon that account.

I must add this one word more upon this subject, concerning the manners of their women, and allow them the honour of being chaste when fasting; but the liberty allowed them of drinking aqua vitae, and their liquor made of honey, would render them more easy of access, were it not for fear of publick shame, and the dishonour done to maids if they will marry, as has been shown above, without having the tokens of their virginity.

Before I conclude this discourse, I will Ceremonially say something of the ceremonies they observe at Easter. Upon holy saturday they go to church (which they call cerciel) to be present at the ceremonies performed there, which are putting an image of our Saviour into a sepulture, whence they draw it out with great solemnity; which representation
sentation being ended, all the men, women, and children go in their turns, and kneel down before the bishop (whom they call
vuladik) and present him an egg painted red or yellow, speaking these words, Cbris-
sos vos Christ; and the bishop lifting up each person says, Oyzinos vos Cbrislos, and at the same time kisses the women and maids. Thus the bishop, in less than two hours, gathers above five or six thousand eggs, and has the satisfaction of kissing the handsomest women and maids in his church: true it is, it would be some trouble to him, and displeasing, to kiss the old women; but he has ways to make a distinction between them; for when he does not like the faces, he only gives them his hand to kiss. The metropolitan called Mozulla, who is head of all the bishops, exercised this function at Kiev, as do all the meanest curates, whom they call dolfóde.

For eight days there is no going about the streets, without a quantity of those painted eggs, to give such of your acquaintance as you meet, saying the same words they do to the vuladik, or dolfóde. Then the friend, whether man or woman, answering as above, they embrace one another and kiss; and he or the thus faluted, is obliged to return another egg, performing the same ceremony over again.

On Easter Monday, very early in the morning, they have another plentant custom, which is, that several young fellows go about the streets together, and take up all the young maids they meet, whom they carry to the brink of a well to bathe them, throwing five or six pails of water over their heads, that they may be wet all over. This sport is only allowed till noon.

On Tuesday following the maids have their revenge, but more cunningly: several of them hide themselves in a house, with each of them a pitcher full of water ready, and have a little girl that stands centinel, and gives notice by some sign, when a young man goes by; then all the maids run out into the streets, and seize the man with great dexterity, which the neighbours hearing, all the maids flock to their assistance, and two or three of the strongest holding him, the rest pour all their pitchers of water over his neck, and let him not go till he is well washed. This is the sport between young men and maids at Easter.

The men play another game on Easter Mondays, which is, that they go in the morning in a body to the cattle to meet the lord, who devoutly expects them; and after making their obeisance, every one draws near, and presents him with pullets, or some other sort of fowl. The lord in return for these offerings, treats his valets with aqua vitae, causing the head to be beat out of a calf, which is set upon the other head in the middle of the court: then all the peafants make a ring about it, and the lord comes with a great ladle, which he fills, and drinks to the eldest in the company, then gives the ladle to him he drank to; so they all drink round, and begin again till the calf is out; and if it be out before night (which often happens) the lord must cause another full calf to be brought instead of the empty one, for he is bound to treat them after this manner till fun-fet, if the peafants can hold out; but after fun-fet they found a retreat. Those that are able go home, those that cannot lie down in the street and sleep it out, unless their wives and children have so much charity as to lay them on a hand-barrow and carry them home; but they who have overcharged themselves, remain in the court of the cattle to sleep their fill. It is an odious thing to see those wretches so drunk, without having eaten a morrel of bread, rolling in their filth like swine: and I have seen one of those brutal fellows carried away dead upon a cart, and it was not then above two a clock in the afternoon. Those are strange customs which make men die miserably; and how brutish is the proverb they have always in their mouths. That a man bad as good drink fair water if he does not feel the effects of drinking? Those people can hardly sleep after their common meals, but when they are drunk they sleep sound; so that the next morning they remember nothing that happened the day before, drunkennels so drowning their reason that they have nothing left but the shape of men. Upon these occasions, such as design to get any thing from them by way of gift, do pretend to be drunk with them; and when they see them hot-headed (for then they are very free-hearted) they beg something they have a mind to of them, which is immediately granted and delivered, which is immediately granted and delivered, which he that receives takes and sends away; but in the morning they are surprized, for having forgot what they did, and not finding what they gave away, they grow sad, being concerned at their prodigality, but comfort themselves with the hopes of catching another the same way to make up their loss.

Since we are entred upon the subject of our Ruffins, or Coffacks, it will not be amiss to relate what more we know of them, and speak of their manner of behaviour upon several other occasions. I have seen Coffacks sick of a fever, who take Cure of no other medicine but half a bandeel of the Coff of cannon-powder, and diffuse it in half a acres pint of aqua vitae, and having stirred it well together, drink it off, and go to bed
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uppon it, and rise in the morning in perfect health. I had a coachman whom I have seen do it several times, and who has often cured himself with this drench, which the physicians and apothecaries would never think on. I have seen others take affes, and mix them with aqua vites, tempered as above, which they have drank with success. I have often seen them wounded with arrows, and being far from surgeons, dress themselves with a little earth, tempered in their hand with their own spittle, which healed them as well as the best salve; which shews that necessity excites ingenuity as well in this country as any other.

This puts me in mind of a Cossack I once met upon the river Samara, who was boiling fish in a wooden bowl, which the Polanders and Cossacks carry behind them on the saddle to give their horses water: to do this he heated flat flones in the fire, and threw them into the bowl; which he did till the water boiled, and the fish was ready; an invention which at first sight has but an indifferent aspect, and yet is ingenious enough.

I remember I once made mention of a disease they call gezheft, to which they are Subject, and whereof it will not be amiss to speak a few words.

The persons afflicted with this disease (which the French call colons) are lambe of all their limbs for a year, as if they were struck with a dead paralysis; but endure great pains in all their fingers, so that they are continually crying out. After a year is expired, their head falls some night into a great sweat, so that in the morning they find all their hair clung together, and flat, like a tail of salt-fish. Then the sick person finds much ease, and some days after is perfectly well, nay better in health than ever he was before, only that his hair looks curvily, and cannot be comb’d; and if he should happen to cut it off within two days, the humour that purges out at the pores of the hair would fall upon his eyes, and he would be quite blind.

Among them they look upon this disease as incurable, but I have cured several after the same manner as we do the pox in France. Some perceiving this disease come upon them, go away for a while into other countries for change of air, which is another remedy that cures them insensibly. This disease is not got by drinking out of the same glasses with those that have it; but if one person lies with another that has it, the husband gives it his wife, and the wife the husband. The physicians make a distinction between male and female, and say, that old Babas, as they term them, poison the men and give them this distemper, making them eat of certain cakes. Others giving it in the stream of hot water; so that he who receives it, finds his brain disturbed, and falls ill within a few days after. There are children born with their hair clotted together; but that is a good sign, for as they grow it loosens, and those children can never after have this distemper.

I must further add, as a thing very remarkable in that country, that there is an infinite number of flies along the banks of the Borishees. In the morning there are those of the common sort which do no harm; at noon others as thick as a man’s thumb, which trouble horses very much, and sting them through the skin, so that they are all over bloody; but at night it is still worse along that river because of the gnats, and other insects, so that there is no sleeping without a polén as the Cossacks call it, which is like a little tent, under
which they lie to secure themselves against those vermin, and without which in the morning their faces would be all swollen.

I once felt it, and can give an account of it: three days passed before my face came to itself, I could scarce see or open my eyes, for my eye-lids were swollen, and I looked monstrosely. But, as I said, the Coljacks have a Polené made after this manner: They cut sixteen little forks of hazel, about an inch thick, and two foot and half long, or thereabouts: these they fix in the ground about two foot one from the other, and breadth-way a foot distance. Then they lay five crofs pieces of the same hazel upon the forks, and five more athwart them, and bind all together with a withy. Over this they lay a cotton-cloth made on purpose, and fewed, to fit this bigness; which covers not only the top, but all the sides, about a foot or more lying on the ground, which is tuck'd in under the quilt or bed for fear the flies should get in: thus two persons lie very well. Only principal officers use this, for all people have not the little tent or pavilion. When they fee it will rain, they cover themselves as in the following draught, which will better demonstrate it than all I can say. In short, they are so perjured in that country, that they are fain to make a fire continually, that the smoke may drive away the infects.

A B C D E F G is the Polené covered with cloth, H I and L M are two forks on which a crofs pole I L refts, which supports the Turkey carpet made of twifted thread, which the rain cannot pierce, and serves as a roof to the Polené.

Of locuits. After the flies, let us talk of the grass-hoppers, or locuits, which are there fo numerous that they put me in mind of the scounge Gop lent upon Egypt, when he would punish Pharaoh. I have seen this plague for several years one after another, particularly in 1645 and 1646: those creatures do not only come in legions, but in whole clouds, five or fix leagues in length, and two or three in breadth, and generally come from towards Tartary, which happens in a dry spring; for Tartary and the countries eafit of it, as Circifca, Lazza, and Mingrelia, are feldom free from them. Those vermin being drove by an eafit, or fourdeafit wind, come into Ukraine, where they do much mischief, eating up all forms of grain and grass: fo that wherever they come, in less than two hours they crop all they find, which caues great scarcity of provisions; and if the locuits remain there in autumn, and the month of October, which is the time when they die after laying at least three hundred eggs apiece, which hatch next spring if it be dry, then the country is three hundred times worse pelted. But if it rains when they begin to hatch, they all die, and the country escapes that year, unless they come from other parts. It is not easy to express their numbers, for all the air is full and darkned; and I cannot better represent their flight to you than by comparing it to the fleaks of snow in cloudy weather drove about by the wind: and when they alight upon the ground to feed, the plains are all covered, and they make a murmuring noife as they eat, where in less than two hours they devour all close to the ground; then rising, they fuffer themselves to be carried away by the wind: and when they fly, though the fun shines never fo bright, it is no lighter than when moft clouded. In June 1646, having layed two months in a new town called Novogrod, where I was building a citadel, I was affonished to fee fo vaft a multitude; for it was prodigious to behold them, because they were hatch'd there that spring; and being as yet scarce able to fly, the ground was all covered, and the air fo full of them, that I could not eat in my chamber without a candle, all the houses being full of them, even the tables, barns, chambers, garrets, and cellars. I cauf'd cannon-powder and sulphur to be burnt to expel them, but all to no purpofe; for when the door was opened, an infinite number came in, and the others went out fluttering about, and it was a troublesome thing when a man went abroad to be hit on the face by thofe creatures, sometimes on the noife, sometimes the eyes, and sometimes the cheeks; fo that there was no opening one's mouth, but none would get in. Yet all this was nothing, for when we were to eat, thofe creatures gave us no repite; and when we went to cut a bit of meat, we cut a locuit with it; and when a man opened his mouth to put in a moriel, he was fure to chew one of them. In short, the wifteft men were confounded to fee fuch imnumerable multitudes, which were fuch as cannot be expreffed; and they
that would conceive it, should have seen it, as I did. After they had destroyed all
that grew in the country for a fortnight together, and having gathered strength to
fly further, the wind took them up and carried them away to do as much mischief
in some other place. I have seen them at night when they fit to rest them, that the
roads were four inches thick of them one upon another; so that the horfes would
not trample over them, but as they were put on with much lashing, pricking up
their ears, flirting and treading very fearfully. The wheels of our carts, and the
feet of our horfes bruifing those creatures, there came from them such a flink as not
only offended the nose but the brain. I was not able to endure that stench, but
was forced to wash my nose in vinegar, and hold a handkerchief dipped in it continually
at my nostrils. The wine feaft upon them as a dainty, and grow fat, but no body
will eat of them for fanned, onl only because they abhor that fort of vermine that does
them fo much harm. Thefe vermin increase and multiply thus: They generate in
October, and with their tails make a hole in the ground, and having laid three
hundred eggs in it, and covered them with their feet, they die, for they never live
above fix months and a half; and though the rains should come then, it would not de-
stroy the eggs, nor does the frost, though never fo sharp, hurt them, but they continue
till spring, which is about mid-April, when the sun warming the earth, they hatch and
leap all about, being fix weeks before they can fly, without going far from the place
where they received life; but when stronger, and that they can fly, they go wherever the
wind carries them. If it should happen that the north-eaft prevails when they first
take their flight, it carries them all into the Black Sea; but if the wind blows from any
other quarter, they go into some other country to do mischief. But if the rains fall
when they begin to hatch, and continue but eight or ten days, all the eggs are loft, and fo
in summer eight or ten days continual rain kills all the locusts upon the ground, for
they cannot fly, and fo the people are deli-
vered from them. But if the summer prove
dry (which is moft usual) they are tormented with them till they die in October. This
is what I have observed several years in those parts concerning the locusts, which are
as thick as a man's finger, and three or four inches long. I have been told there
by perrons that understand languages well, that thefe words are writ on their wings in
Chaldee letters, Beze Gnom, in English, Scourge of God; for the truth of it I rely
on thofe that told me so and understand the language.

Now let us proceed to what I found
most remarkable beyond the Dnieper,
where there are two rivers, one called Sula,
the other Supoy, which both fall into the
Nipper, between which rivers there are lit-
tle creatures which they call Bobaques, in
shape and bignefs much refembling the
Barbary rabbids, which have but four teeth,
two above and two below, their hair and
colour like a badger. They make bur-
rows like rabbids, and in October shut
themselves up, and do not come out again
till April, when they run about to feed,
and fpend all the winter under ground, eating what they have laid up in summer.
They are great fleepers, and good man-
agers, nature directing them to lay up their
provision, insomuch that one would think
there were flies among them, for they
take thofe that are lazy and lay them on
their backs, then lay a great handful of
dry herbage upon their bellies, which they
hold faft with their paws, or rather hands,
because they make use of them almost as
the monkeys do; then the others drag
thofe drones to the mouths of their burrows,
and fo thofe creatures ferve instead of bur-
rows, whence they make them carry the
provision into their holes. I have often feen
them pactice this, and have had the curio-
sity to obferve them whole days together,
making them run to their burrows to
fee their apartments, and have found fe-
veral holes parted like chambers; fome
fervice for flore-houfes, others for burying-
places, whither they carry the dead; and
others for other ufc. They live eight or
ten in a family together, and every one has
it apartment by itself, where they live
very orderly; and their government is no-
thing inferior to that of the bees or ants,
of whom fo much has been writ. I muft
add that all thefe creatures are hermaphro-
dites, and being taken young in May are
easily tamed. In the market they do not
coft above a penny or three half-pence. I
have bred feveral of them, and they are
pleafant in thehoufe, being as diverting as
monkeys or cupboard, eating the fame fort
of food.

I had forgot to fay that thofe creatures
are very cunning; for they never go
abroad without pofting a centinel upon
fome high ground, to give notice to the
others whilft they are feeding. Asfoon
as the centinel fees any body, it stands
up on its hind-legs, and whistles. Upon
which signal they all fly into their bur-
rows, and the centinel after them, faying
there till they think the people are gone
by.

The distance between thofe two rivers
of Sula and Supoy is not above fix leagues;
and from the Nipper to the borders of
Mufcovy
Mufuqes, is not above fifteen or twenty leagues. These creatures I have describ'd live there, and are not to be found elsewhere. There is no good galloping in those parts, because the ground is full of little burrows (like a warren) and if a horse treads into a hole, he falls and is in danger of breaking his legs; I have been catch'd so several times. In May and June the peafants catch them after this manner, they pour five or six pails of water into their burrows, which makes them come out, and clapping a fack or net at the mouth of it, take them in it. The young ones, though never so tame, cannot forget their own nature; and in October, if they are not secured, they will earh in the house, and hide themselves to sleep a long time; and perhaps if they were let alone, would sleep out six whole months, as the dor-mice and mountain-mice do. Mice have been hid a fortnight, and after much seeking we found a hole; I caufed them to be dig'd out, and found them quite wild.

Quails.

There is a fort of quails in those parts with blew feet, which are prefent death to any that eat of them.

In the defert plains towards the porows along the river Nipher, I have met a beast about as tall as a goole, but its hair very fine and fmoth, and fott as fatten, when it has caft its coat, for afterwards it grows hairfer, and is of a chefit colour. This creature has two white flining horns; in the Ruffian language they call it Sounaky. Its legs and feet are very fheuder, has no bone in its nofe; and when it will goes backward, not being able to graze otherwife. I have eaten of it, and the fleth is as good as kid; the horns which I keep as a rarify, being white, flining, and fmoth.

In thofe fame plains there are also flags, hinds, troops of wild geese, wild bears of a large figure, and wild hores, who keep in flocks of fifty or sixty, and have often alarmed us, for at a distance we took them for Tarts. These hores are not ferviceable, and the colts that taken up and broke, are good for nothing but to eat; their flefth is very dainty to look to, and tenderer than veal; yet in my opinion not fo well relifhed, but unfavourable. Thofe people who eat pepper, as we do peafe, took away all its fweetnefs with their fpice; the old ones being no way to be broke, are only fit for the flambles, where their flefth is fold as common as beef and mutton. Besides, their feet are spoiled, fo the hoof does fo bind their feet that they cannot be flow nor paTed down, and confquently cannot run, which fhes the providence of God; and that this beaft is wholly designd for thfe of man, because when out of his hands, it becomes unfit for fufe, and unable to run.

Wild hores.

There are fio along this river birds, beau- that have fuch a large neck, that within plan, it is as if it were a pond, where they keep live fish, to eat when they have occafion. I have feeen some of the fame fort in the Indies. The other more remarkablc birds there, and moft numerous, are the cranes, of which there are vaft multitude. As for buffaloes, and other large creatures, they are on the fronts of Mufuqes; as are the white hares and wild cats. There are alfo in that country, but towards Wa-lubia, fleep with long woel, their tails shorter than usual, but much broader and triangular. The tails of fome of them have weighed above ten pounds, generally it is above ten inches broad, and more in length ending in a point, all of it excellent fat. The great men of the country have fine hores fported like leopards, beautiful to behold, which draw their coaches when they go to court.

The greateft inconvenience in that cou-try of Ukraine is the want of falt, and to supply that want they have it brought from Povone, a country belonging to Po-land, on the fronts of Transfycania, above eighty or a hundred leagues in length, as will appear in the map. In that country all the wells are of falt-water, which they boil, as we do white falt, and make little cakes an inch thick and two inches long, giving three hundred of them for a penny. This falt is very pleafant to eat, but does not falt fo much as ours They make another forte of elder and oak, which is good to eat with bread; they call this falt Kolomy. About Cracow they have mines of falt, as clear as cryfal; that place is called Wieliczka. That country is alfo ill furnifhed with good water; I believe it is that which in some mumture breeds the diftemper they call Gojbetos, whereof we have spoken before.

Nowithstanding thofe countries are excefive near in the fame latitude with Normandy, cold, yet the cold is much more severe and fharf than in France, as we will make appear. Among other things to be oberved there, is the cold, which fome years is fo violent, and excefive, that it is unfupportable, not only for men, efpecially to thofe that belong to the army, but to the brute beafts themselves, as hores and other ferviceable creatures. Such as are expofed to the rigor of it, if they lofe not their lives, come off well with the lofs of any part, as finges or toes, the nofe, checks, ears, and even that part modify'd to be nam'd, the natural heat of which parts is fometimes put out in a moment, and it produces a mortification. Sometimes thofe parts escape a fudden mortification, but if not speedily relieved are subject to cancerous tumors.
curiosity of some of that country, who being desirous to see what was the effect of so violent and irresistible a distemper, caused some that dy'd of it to be open'd, the greatest part of whose bowels they found black, burnt up, and as it were glee'd together, which made them sensible that such diseases are generally incurable, and that as their entrails consumed and mortified, they were forced to complain and cry out day and night without respite, which render'd their death terrible, tedious, and without intermission.

This terrible cold assaulted us in the year 1646, when the Polisb army enter'd Muftc or, to expect the return of the Tartars, who had made an irruption, to fight and take from them all the prisoners they had seiz'd. The cold was so violent and cutting, that we were forced to remove our camp, with the loss of above two thousand men, most of whom dy'd in the cruel manner abovementioned, and the reft were main'd. This cold did not only kill the men, but the horses too, tho' much more hardly and strongly; for in that campaign above a thousand were spoil'd, that being seiz'd with that cold, were never able to go, and among them six horses belonging to lieutenant general Paufert's kitchen, he who is now generalfimo and caftellan of Cra
cow. This cold came upon us when we were near the river Merlo, which falls into the Borflkenes. All remedies generally us'd are only by way of precaution, as being well clad and provided with all things that warm and repel such violent cold. For my part being in a coach or waggon, I kept a dog upon my feet to warm them, covering them with a thick woollen blanket, or a wolf's skin, and wash'd my face with good spirit of wine, as also my hands and feet, and wrapp'd them in clothes dipp'd in the same liquor, which I never suffer'd to dry up: and by these means, with the assistance of God, I prevented all the ill consequences before-mentioned, to which a man is more subject if he does not take some hot meat or drink, such as for example what they usually take three times a day; which is made of hot beer, a little butter, pepper, and bread, and serves them instead of potage, fortifying their bowels against the cold.

The king being dead, the archbishop of Gisgna takes up him the administration the king's affairs; and two or three weeks after the king's death, holds a great assembly at Warfaw, where he presides: All the senators meet there to debate and conclude upon the time and place for electing a new king. This point being settled, every senator returns to his patrimony, there to hold a little diet of that territory; that
is, he assembles all the nobility under his direction, at a certain time and place appointed, where none of them fail to come; and being all together, they confer about naming a new king. Every one shews reasons, according to his inclinations; and after all their contests and debates, they fix upon several princes; one of whom the deputies appointed for the election make choice of, and no other, after every one has shewn his commission for being at the election, and conferring to one of those five or six named, so that every one of the senators has done the same thing in his palatinate at the same time. Thus all the deputies of the palatinates, or provinces, are the first voters, and have the plurality of voices in the diets above the palatines; yet they always deliver themselves in the name of all; for before they come there they have all conferred notes, and are agreed upon what is to be done without contradicting one another; so that all depends on them, for nothing can be concluded on there, which all the deputies have not consented to; and if there be but one that opposeth, and cries out aloud Nievolena (which is, you are not allowed it) all would come to nothing: for they have this power, not only at the election of kings, but may in any diet whatsoever break and disappoint all that the senators have concluded upon; for they hold these as fundamental maxims in their dominions.

1. That no nobleman can pretend to the crown, or name or give his vote for another to be so.
2. That whosoever is chosen king, must be of the Roman catholic and apostolick religion.
3. That he who is elected be a foreign prince, that he may have no lands in their dominions: and though the sons of the kings of Poland are princes, and born within their territories, yet that does not hinder them from being looked upon as stranger princes among them; and they may not purchase lands of inheritance as the native nobility may: And for this reason they may be chosen kings, as happened to Uladyslaus the fourth, who was then eldest prince, after the death of Sigismund the Third his father, who was succeeded by John Casimir his brother now reigning; and yet this is to be no precedent to render the crown hereditary.

The manner of their elections is thus: It is generally made in open field, half a league from Warsaw, the capital of Poland, where the king usually resides; and in the cattle of which place the diets are commonly held, that town being as it were the center of all the provinces belonging to the crown of Poland. The place of election is half a league from Warsaw to Brau-wards Danitzick, where there was a small plan, inclofed made about one thousand or twelve hundred paces in compass, inclosed by a pitiful ditch about five or six foot wide, which serves only to hinder horses from going into the said incloiture; in which there are two great tents, one for the election where all the senators sit, and the other where all the deputies of provinces meet, who confer together before they go into the great audience of the senate. Every one shews his commission, and what he may consent to; and in this conference they all agree upon what they may oppose or grant. They meet thus every day before the audience, which every time lasts six or seven hours; during which time they propose all they can think on towards preferring their liberties. At least a fortnight was spent at the election of the late king Uladyslaus; during which time there were no less than eighty thousand horses about that little incloiture, all soldiers following the senators; for every one of them had a little army, some greater, some less, as the palatine of Cracow who then had seven thousand men; and to others according to their power; for every one is attended by his friends and subjects in the best condition they can; being well disciplined, and with a resolution to fight in case they cannot agree. Obrerve, that during the time of the election, all the nobility of the country was upon its guard, every one with his foot in the stirrup ready to mount upon the least disagreement or falling out, to fall upon those that should attempt to infringe their liberties. At length, after several fittings and audiences, they agreed upon a prince for their king; every one, or at least the chief of the senators and deputies, put his hand to it, but did not publish it till next day. Then every one returning to his quarters gives orders to his troops to be ready to draw up, according to the great general's command (for then they all put themselves under the great standard of the crown) and were ready to cry, Long live the king, calling him by his name. After three hours they fired volleys of all the cannon and small arms, expressing their satisfaction, and repeating it three times. Then all the senates rose, and the principal senators went to the elder prince who had been chosen king, and was then at a village half a league off. After saluting him in the name of all the republic, they made a speech declaring how they had chosen him for their king, desiring him to accept of it, and to receive them under the government of his wisdom, affuring him they would be his most faithful and most obe-
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The king accepting, the senators showed him their laws and statutes (though he was not ignorant of them) which he promised to observe inviolably. Next day they conducted him to St. John's church at Warsaw, where before the altar the king took his oath: these that follow were the articles read to him in the presence of all the assembly.

1. That he shall never enjoy any demesn of the crown but what is assigned him; so they term their state.

2. That it shall not be in his power to purchase or possess one foot of land in it.

3. That he shall not give out commissions for raising of men, unless they have been appointed in the diet.

4. That it shall not be in his power, after the expiration of 24 hours, to cause any Polish gentleman to be imprisoned, unless it be for high treason against his person, or the state.

5. That he shall not declare war, nor so much as send an ambassador upon affairs of state, without the consent of the republic.

6. That he shall always allow three senators to be near his person to assist him in council, and that they should have an eye upon his actions, for fear he should contrive anything to their prejudice. These three senators serve quarterly, so that the king can bring about nothing but what must be presently known.

7. The king shall not marry, make any alliances, nor go out of the kingdom, without consent of the senate.

8. It shall not be in his power to make any commoner noble for any service done, unless it be to the state, and then the senate must consent to it.

The king, though thus tied to conditions, yet has the power, not only of bestowing all ecclesiastical benefices, but all lands belonging to the crown, as they fall, but it must be to gentlemen that are subjects of the crown; and particularly to such as have merited by their service, either in war or embassies, or other publick service, that this may be a reward, and make others vie to be useful and virtuous.

He has also the sovereign power to grant leave to burn wood in those lands, and governments he bestows, for making of pot and other ashes, which yield a great revenue, though it destroys much wood.

He has also the right of bestowing all offices, from the heightest to the lowest, and that for life; for no man can be removed from his employment without his own consent, or being proceeded against according to law.

He appoints the meeting of diets, which are usually held every two years. When he goes to war, he may oblige all the gentry of any province to attend him by way of arriere-ban; and whoever fails, forfeits his head, his race loses its nobility, and his goods are confiscated to the crown.

This is the extent of his power; and though he be a king, his hands are tied up in many cases, not doing as he thinks fit, but being forced to content to many things against his inclination. Nevertheless he is head of the republic, and all things are done in his name, though he can do nothing of himself.

The Polish nobility are all equal, there being no superiority among them, as is nobility usual in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, etc. where there are dukes, marquisses, earls, barons; for they have no other title but that of torgofa, which are governments and demesns the king befores on the nobility; for all the lands of noblemen are held without any mention of feoffees, or under-feoffees, so that the poorest gentleman thinks himself no way inferior to one much richer than himself; but they pay a respect to those that are officers of the crown. The meanest of them pretend they are capable of being senators, when it shall so please the king; and to this purpose they all from their infancy learn Latin, because all their laws are writ in that language. They all aspire to hold some lands belonging to the demesns of the crown; and this makes them strive to outdo another in virtue, and to appear in the army, and there to perform some notable exploits upon occasion, that they may be taken notice of by their general, and be recommended to the king, who rewards them with some of those estates.

The nobility, as has been said, has the power of chusing their king, who cannot after 24 hours, imprison any of them for any crime whatsoever, except treason. Nor can any of them be imprisoned till his caufe be tried, judgment given, and he thrice summoned to appear. So that the nobility have liberty to come and go, to make intereat with their judges, and be present at the examination of witnesses who depose against them, without fearing to be apprehended before sentence is past; after which they have time to withdraw into a monastery, which very often is the sanctuary of wicked men, who are not able to support themselves by main force; for the great lords laugh at justice, and travel with company enough to oppose them that have caused them to be convicted. The sentence is usually to be beheaded, and their goods forfeited. Then they are three times summoned by a crier to appear, and come before the court of justice in an hour; but they are not such fools to put themselves
themselves into the hands of the hangman, knowing they are condemned to die. They not appearing, infamy is added to the sentence; that is, any one that meets, is authorized and allowed to kill them; and they that eat or drink with them are accounted guilty of the same crime. Then the plaintiff being too weak for the party condemned, comes to some composition, and for a sum of money discharges the other: After which the criminal may sue out the king's pardon, which costs two or three thousand livres; by which he is cleared of his crime, and of the infamy, and restored to his goods. But when the criminal is not so powerful as the party grieved, he must fly the country to save his life, and his goods are forfeited to the crown. These are the benefits the king cannot enjoy, and which he gives the nobility for life. But, as they say, guilt wears out in time; for after some years past, friends endeavour to make up the business, either because the party concerned is dead, or that he relents and forgives, or through some other means, after which the criminal may easily recover his goods, if he has any interest.

It is not so among soldiers, for upon the least offence they are secured, without being looked upon as gentlemen, but as soldiers, and are accordingly tried by a council of war, and judgment no sooner given than executed.

The nobility may farm land without any disparagement, and sell the product of the earth; but they are not allowed to trade, any more than in France.

In private quarrels they are not obliged to seek satisfaction of the wrong done them, man to man. When they think themselves injured, they gather all their friends, and the most relucyte of their vassals, and march out with the greatest strength they can make, to attack and wound their enemies wherever they can meet them, and do not lay down their arms till they have fought; or else some friends have interposed and reconciled them, and instead of a fyer-mitar put into their hands a great glass full of the liquor they call toquay, to drink one another's health.

They have also the liberty of wearing little crowns over their arms, as being petty sovereigns, to cast as much cannon as they please, and to build as considerable forts as they are able, without being obstructed by the king or republic; and they only want the privilege of coining to be absolute sovereigns. Formally money was coined in the name of the republic, at present in the king's name only. In short, it appears at the beginning of this relation, that they have sovereign and absolute authority over the peasants that belong to them; that is, who are their vassals in their hereditary possessions: for they have not such full power over the peasants that live upon crown-lands, which they hold only for life; for of these they can put none to death without legal process, nor seize their goods without showing a reason for it; the peasants of the crown, when molested, having their complaints heard before the king, who protects them, and keeps their privileges.

A gentleman cannot be condemned to death for killing a peasant belonging to another gentleman, but is by law to pay forty grieves to the heirs of the party killed to have their discharge; a grieve is worth thirty-two fols. In these cases the testimony of two gentlemen is sufficient to condemn a peasant, but there must be fourteen peasants to convict a gentleman.

Strangers may not purchase land there, nor the native peasants, who never can possess any of their own; but they and their children hold their farms for life, pay great rents to their lords, and cannot sell or mortgage, but the lord can enter upon them when he pleases. In towns the burghers may buy houses and gardens, about the same towns within their liberties. By this it appears that all the lands in that republic are possessed by the nobility, who are very rich, excepting only the lands remitted to the crown (which are not hereditary), like those we have spoken of where there are certain villages depending of the crown, which the kings have given to boyars, who are a sort of people inferior to the gentry, and above the trading sort, to whom the king has given estates for them and their heirs, who enjoy them upon condition they shall serve in the wars at their own expense, as often as the general requires, and do all they are commanded for the service of the state. Though most of these are very rich, yet there are some among them poor enough; but the nobility is rich, as has been said. In Majestia, where there is a great number of them, being at least the sixth part of the inhabitants, they are not so well to pass; for which reason a great many of them go to plow, and serve great men as gentlemen-followers, which is more honourable than to be coachmen, as the most stupid of them are forced to be. Of this sort were two that served me as coachmen several years, whilst I was in that country employed as first captain of the artillery, and the king's engineer, though they were gentlemen of good birth.

The patrimony of the nobility is free from winter-quarters and garrisons; and the army is only permitted to march thro';
being never allowed to be in garrison, but upon the demesn of the crown.

When several brothers are coheirs, the eldest divides, and the youngest chooseth.

A widow marrying again, may, if the pleases, give all she has to him that marries her, and so disappoint her children: This law makes children obedient to their parents.

The Polish nobility are humble, and complainant enough towards superiors, such as the palatines, and other officers of the crown; courteous and well-bred to their equals and countrymen, but haughty and intolerant to their inferiors; affable to strangers, whom yet they do not much affect, or willingly converse with: As for instance, the Turks and Tartars, whom they seldom see but in war, and with sword in hand. As for the Muscovites, by reason of their brutality, they do not associate, or deal with them; nor with the Swedes and Germans, for whom they have so great an aversion that they cannot bear with them, but hate them mortally; and whenever they make use of Germans, it is for very great need. On the contrary, they call absolute, they esteem, and without reckoning those that hold by gift of the crown, which are the sixth part of the kingdom; and the cause of this great wealth is, because the peasants can have no inheritance, so that all belongs to the nobility, being fallen in to them, either by conquest, or by confiscations from rebels and turbulent perfons, whose estates have been confiscated, and annexed to the demesn. The nobility, fearing left the king, if possessed of such vast estates, might make himself absolute, they obstruct his being master of them, and are themselves gainers by it.

These people, when they go to war, serve after a strange manner; and should we see such as them in our armies, we should rather gaze at than fear them, though they are loaded with all sorts of offensive arms. I will give a description of them by what I saw myself in the perfon of monsieur Deczenisky, Robemaster (a) of a troop of Cof-/ Jacks (b), who was thus armed. In the first place he had his scymitar over his coat of mail, his head-piece, which is a steel cap, with labels of the same sort as his coat of mail, hanging down on both sides, and behind over his back, his carbine, or else his bow and quiver; there hung about his waist a cizeda (c), a steel (d), a knife, fix silver spoons made to lie one within another in a purse of red Turkey-leather; a pistol in his girdle, a fine handkerchief, a purse of dressed leather that folds, holding about a pint and half, which they use to take up water to drink in the field; fabletas (e), a naiyque (f), two or three fathom of flilk rope about the thickness of half a man's little finger to bind the prisoners they take. All these things hang on the fide opposite to the scymitar; and besides all this, a horn to drench their horses. There also hung by the faddle, on the off-side, a wooden bowl that would hold half a pail to water his horse; also three noganfi (g) of leather to hold his horse whilst he feeds. Besides, when he had not his bow, instead of it he

(a) That is, a captain. (b) Who are horfemen with bows and arrows. (c) An awl. (d) This steel serves to sharpen his scymitar and knife, and to strike fire. (e) It is a great flat pouch of red cloth to carry papers, their combs and their money. (f) A little leather whip to put on his horse. (g) Leather letters, holding three of the horse's legs as he feeds.
carried his carbine at his belt: he had, moreover, a _lalannequis_ (a), a worm for the carbine, and a flalk. Judge whether a man thus loaded be in a condition to fight.

The _boujars_ are lancers, and all of them gentlemen of considerand eftates, as far as 50000 livres a year, are excellently mounted, the worst of their horses worth two hundred ducats, being all Turkish horses brought from Caramania, a province in Anatoilia. Every one of them serves with five horses, for in a company of a hundred lancers, there are but twenty masters, who all march in the front being file-leaders; and the four other ranks are their servants each in his file. Their lances are fifteen foot long, the spear hollow, the reft of solid wood. At the point of their lances they wear a fleamer or flag of red and white, or blue and green, or black and white, but always of two colours, four or five ells long, which, I suppose, is to fright the enemies horses; for when they have couched their lances, running with all the swiftneas the enemies horses can carry them, these fleamers twirl about, and discomposе the enemies horses they are to charge. They are armed back and breast, arms, head, &c. By their side they have only their fcymitar, a palache under the left thigh; and on the right side of the pomel of the faddle is fullen'd a long sword, broad at hand, and tapering downwards with a square point, which is to run a man thro' as he lies on the ground, if he is not yet dead; and therefore this sword is five foot long, and has a round pomel that they may the better thrust against the ground to pierce the coat of mail; the _palache_ is to cut flesh, and the fcymitar to hack and hew the coats of mail. They also carry battle-axes, weighing at leaft fix pounds, made like our square pick-axes, well temper'd, with a long handle to strike upon the helmet, and enemy's armour, which they pierce with these instruments.

As their armour and manner of waging war seems to us very different from ours, we will let you see, by what follows, that their banquets and their behaviour at them, is different from what is used by most nations in the world. For the lords, who value themselves most upon this particular, the people that are very rich, and those that are in a medium, treat very splendidly according to their ability; and I can with truth affirm, that their common meals do much exceed our feasts in all points, by which fensible men judge what they do when they debauch and make extraordinary treats. The great lords of the kingdom, and other officers of the crown, upon leisure days, when they are excus'd from going to the senate, and hold the relief at Warfaw, have made entertainments that have cost fifty, and even fifty thousand livres, a very great expence, considering what is servied in, and how it is servied. For it is not there as in those countries, where amber, musk, pearls and costly dreffings art to prodigious sums. All that is serv'd here is very ordinary and coarfly drest, but in prodigious quantities, though it be but for a small occafion. But the waft their servants and family make, as shall be fhewn hereafter, is what enhances the charge. Now that you may guess at the value of the whole by a small sample, I must inform you upon my own knowledge, that very often (according to the bills of expence which I have seen) there has been one only article which mentioned a hundred crowns in glasses only, and they were not curious ones but only a penny a-piece. When they begin, they are generally only four or five lords senators, and sometimes the ambaffadors that are at court join with them, which is but a small number for so great an expence as we have spoke of, but increas'd by the number of their gentlemen followers, to the number of twelve or fifteen, who are all bid welcome, and in all make seventy or eighty persons, who all fit down to a table, made of three tables put end to end, and near a hundred foot in length, generally covered with three fine large table-cloths, and all the service gilt; upon every plate a loaf under a very little napkin, no bigger than a handkerchief, with a spoon but no knife. These tables so placed are commonly in a spacious hall, at the end of which is a fideboard full of plate, with a rail about it, within which no body is to go but the butler and his affitants; upon that sideboard there are often eight or ten heaps of silver dishes, and as many plates as will reach the height of a man, and they are no short ones in that country. Oppofite to this fideboard, and generally over the door, is a gallery for the musicians, as well vocal as inftumental, which are not to be heard confufedly all together, but begin with the violins, which are followed by cornets in a proportionable number, after them come the voices with children that make an harmonious conver enough. All these several forts begin again altimately, and left as long as the feast. The musicians have always eaten and drank before the feast begins, during which, being bound to attend their business, they could have no leisure to eat or drink. All things being thus in order, the tables are covered with all forts of varieties; then the lords are led into the hall, in

(a) A cartridge box for carbine and pistol.
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in the midst whereof there are four gentlemen, two of whom hold a gilt baton, at least three foot diameter, to wash in, and the ewer proportionable to it. The gentlemen drawing near the lords, give them water for their hands, and withdrawing, give way to the other two, who hold a towel about three ells long, each holding an end, and offering it to the lords, who dry their hands. After this, the master of the house having performed the honours due, gives to every one his proper place, according to his rank and dignity. Being thus seated, they are served by gentlemencarvers, three at each table, and treated with the varieties which are drest and seasoned after their manner, that is, some with saffron, whose sauce is yellow; others with juice of cherries, which makes the sauce red; others with the juice of prunes, and that sauce is black; others with juice of boiled onions strained, and this makes a greyish, and is by them called gonche. All these sorts of meat in their several sauces are cut into bits as big as a ball, that every one may take what he pleases. No soup is served up to table, because the meat has its broth with it in the dishes, among which there are some pâtés. Every one of the guests eats according as the sauce pleases him, which are never any more than those four we have mentioned, besides the several sorts of meat. They serve up beef, mutton, veal and pullets without sauce, well seasoned according to the custom of that country, with fat and spice, and so well that they have no need of salts, which are therefore never used. As soon as one dish is emptied, they set on another, as salt-cabbage, with a piece of salt pork, or millet, or boiled dough (I suppose dumplings) which they eat as a great dainty. They make another sort of sauce of a root they call cren, which they bruise and steep in vinegar, and has the relish of delicious excellent mustard, fit to eat either with fresh or salt beef, and with all sorts of fish. The first course being thus over, and the dishes emptied, most of the meat not eaten by the guests but their servants, as we shall mention more fully hereafter, they take off, and not only the dishes, but the first table-cloth with them, and then comes the second course of roast-meat, as beef, mutton and veal, cut into large pieces, capons, chickens, pullets, gollins, ducks, hares, venison, kid, wild-boar, and all other sorts, as partridges, quails, larks and other small birds, whereof they have great plenty. As for pigeons, they never use them, because they are rare in that country, as are rabbits and woodcocks. All these sorts are served up without any order, but confusedly, intermixing them with several salades of divers sorts. This second course is attended by an intermezzo of several sorts of strained pottage with a good piece of bacon, whereof every one takes part and cuts it into bits, which they eat with a spoon, dipping in the soup, and look upon it as a dainty dish, swallowing it without chewing; and the value they put upon it is so great, that they think they have not been well treated if it be wanting; as also if they have not millet buttered, and hulked barley dressed in the same manner, which they call caca, and the Dutch, grm. They have also bits of paste like macaroons fry’d in butter full of cheese: and another sort made of buck-wheat, like very thin cakes, which they dip in the juice of white poppy-feeds, which I suppose they eat to fill them up quite, and dilute them to sleep. This second course being taken away, as the first was, the defert is brought in, such as the season and opportunity will allow of, as cream, cheese, and many other things I cannot at present call to mind. All which dishes and dainties are so far inferior to the meanest of ours, that I should value one French dish above ten of theirs. But for fish they understand it wonderfully well, for they not only have that which is very good, but dress it to perfection, and give it so fine a relish that it will raise a decay’d appetite, wherein they exceed all other nations, not only in my opinion, but by the general consent of all French and other strangers, who have been entertained by them. Nor is it any wonder, for they spare neither wine, nor oil, spice, currants, pine-apple kernels, nor any other thing which with their ingenuity can contribute to fealon it well. During dinner they drink but little, to lay a foundation, and what they drink is beer out of long round glasses as big as a French pot, into which they put roasted bread sprinkled with oil. It was above-mentioned, that though the dishes of the first and second course were taken from table almost empty, yet the guests had eaten the leaf part; which is very true, for it is to be observed that every one of those that is at table has one or two servants, and when they would have clean plates, they fill their foul ones with what is next them, and give them heaped to the said servants, who being well provided, get together to devour it in some corner of the room, as it were by stealth, making an indecent noise, which yet their manners do not hinder, but cause it by supporting such a custom. After the masters have eaten heartily at table, without much drinking, and the servants gormandized what their masters have given them in the corners of the hall, then they begin in earnest to drink one another’s healths.
healths, not in beer, as before, but in their wine, which is the best and noblest in the world; and though it be white, yet it makes their faces red, and enhances the expense of their treats, for they consume abundance, and it costs four livres a pot, paying so much rather for its goodness than scarcity. When one has drank his friend's health, he gives him the same glass of that wine that he may pledge him, which they do easily without the help of servants, the tables being covered with great pots of wine and glasses, which are as soon filled as emptied: so that an hour or two after this pleasant work begins, it is no less pleasant to see the vast number of glasses every one has before him, to such a prodigious quantity that it is impossible he should drink them off, than to observe the forms and figures they stand in, for sometimes they are squares, sometimes triangles; sometimes oblongs, and sometimes circles, and these glasses are so variously moved, and in so many several forms, that I cannot believe the motion of the planets can be more irregular and disagreeing than that which is caused by that excellent pleasing white-wine. When they have spent four or five hours at this notable but not laborious exercise, some of them overcome, fall asleep; others go out to make water, and return more able to carry on the work; others discourse of their brave actions on the like occasions, and of what advantages they gained over their companions. But all the masters do is nothing, compared with the behaviour of the servants, for if they were expensive in eating, they are so much more in drinking, and destroy ten times as much wine as their masters, and consequently they commit unparalleled insolencies, rubbing the dirty greasy plates against the hangings, though never so rich, or else against their masters hanging-sleeves, without any respect to them or their rich garments; and to crown the work, they all drink to such a pitch that none of them goes off without feeling the effects of wine, for masters, servants and musicians are all drunk. Yet they that have the charge of the plate, are not generally so gorged, but that they take care, as near as they can, that no man shall get out of the house till all the plate be secured by those to whom it is committed: but these officers generally making use of their time, cannot perform their duty so well as they should, so that there is generally something lost.

To conclude, this is what at present I can call to mind of what I have seen and heard in that northern country, as to its situation, the people inhabiting it, their religion, manners, and way of making war; if my memory, which has furnished me with what hitherto I have found to divert you, shall bring to light any thing else I shall think worthy to present you with, I shall not forget my duty, but will most willingly acquaint you with it, hoping that if this I have presented you with does not answer your expectation, you will easily excuse my inability to write more politely, which I thought improper for a soldier, who has spent all his days in throwing up works, calting of cannon, and burning of salt-petre.